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# REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

TO THE

Barry Urban, Port Sanitary & Education Authorities

FOR

THE YEAR 1924.



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FOR

THE YEAR 1924.

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### DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

ERNEST I. DAVIES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Wales).

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<sup>d</sup>\*x T. L. SPICKETT, M.R.San.I. (Exam.).

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\*x F. T. HALLIDAY.

<sup>h</sup>\*xd D. M. EVANS, M.R.San.I., M.I.H.

### MEAT INSPECTOR:

REG. WM. HALL, M.R.C.V.S.

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†m Mrs. E. K. ATKINSON.

MN Miss A. E. THOMAS.

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E. EDWARDS.

xG. E. CURTIS, A.R.S.I.

T. JORDAN.

RAT CATCHER: J. DAVIES.

## Accident and Surgical Hospital:

### MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT:

PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### SURGEON:

W. EVERETT, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.

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J. L. O'FLYN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

P. D. RICHARDS, L.M.S.S.A.

MATRON: Miss M. EVANS.

## Infectious Diseases and Small Pox Hospitals:

### MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT:

PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

MATRON: Miss E. A. MEREDITH.

x Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

\* Holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

<sup>d</sup> Holds Diploma of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

c Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Sanitary Inspectors' Association Examination Board.

s Holds the Sanitary Science Certificate for Plumbers and Builders granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Holds the Health Visitor's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

m Holds Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives' Board.

n Three Years' Hospital Training.

‡ Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board, London.

<sup>h</sup> Holds the Diploma of Hygiene granted by the Institute of Hygiene.

BARRY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
(PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE).

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THIRTY-SIXTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
The Medical Officer of Health  
For 1924.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Barry Urban District Council.*

MRS. LEWIS AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report in connection with the Public Health Service for the year 1924. This Report is the thirty-sixth of its series.

In accordance with circular 540 (Wales) of the Ministry of Health, dated January 5, 1925, the report follows the suggestions contained therein.

The death-rate for the year amounted to 11·74 per 1,000 population, and the birth-rate has been estimated at 21·76 per 1,000 population. The death-rate shows an increase, and the birth-rate has decreased as compared with 1923.

The infantile mortality-rate has been estimated at 66·58 per 1,000 births registered as compared with 77·98 of last year.

So far as statistics are concerned, those relating to Barry compare very favourably with other areas.

It may be justly claimed that the public health service gives a remarkably good return for the comparatively small amount of money spent. It is unfortunate that the return is not always immediate and obvious. Future progress lies in the attempt to arouse the interest of the public to their part in the health campaign.

The late issue of this report is due to stress of work.

I again have pleasure in recording my thanks to my staff for their co-operation in the health services of the town.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

PERCY W. KENT,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

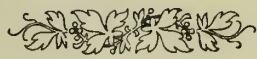


HEALTH CENTRE,  
BARRY.

May, 1925.



**Barry Urban District Council.**



*With the Compliments of the  
Medical Officer of Health  
and School Medical Officer.*

*Public Health Office,  
Woodlands Road,  
Barry.*

George Henry Johnson Council

Secretary

1000 10th Avenue N.E.  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
May 10, 1907

Dear Sir:  
I have the honor  
to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.



## 1.—General Statistics.

Area (Acres) ... ..	4,104
Population 1924 ... ..	40,020
Number of inhabited houses (1921) ... ..	6,677
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) ... ..	7,945
Rateable Value ... ..	£2,948
	Buildings £313,091
Sum represented by a penny rate ...P. Rate ...	£1,250
	G.D. Rate £1,000

## 2.—Vital Statistics.

Table 1 shows the vital statistics of the district during the year 1924, and previous years. For the statistical purposes of this report the population has been estimated as 40,020.

TABLE I.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths Non-Residents registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Nett.						Under 1 Year.		At all ages.	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			No.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	No.	Rate.
1920	39,449	991	25.13	358	9.07	14	37	56	56.5	381	9.66
1921	38,930	971	24.94	344	8.33	14	37	76	78.27	367	9.42
1922	39,310	927	23.58	409	10.4	8	57	78	85.43	458	11.6
1923	39,710	872	22.93	393	9.89	12	44	68	77.98	425	10.73
1924	40,020	871	21.76	403	10.06	4	72	58	66.58	470	11.74

**BIRTHS.**—According to the Registrar-General the total number of births for the year amounted to 871 (420 males and 451 females). This gives a birth-rate of 21.76 per 1,000 population, as compared with 22.93 for the previous year.

From the weekly returns of the Local Registrar the total number of births for the year amounted to 848 (413 males and 435 females).

The number of illegitimate births recorded for the year amounted to 33 (14 males and 19 females), as compared with 38 for 1923.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths for the year was 470, of this total 255 were males and 215 females. The death-rate from all causes was 11.74 per 1,000 population, compared with 10.73 for the previous year.

The deaths for all ages for the year were as follows:—

Under one year	...	...	...	58
One and under two years	...	...	...	10
Two and under five years	...	...	...	10
Five and under fifteen years	...	...	...	20
Fifteen and under twenty-five years	...	...	...	36
Twenty-five and under forty-five years	...	...	...	70
Forty-five and under sixty-five years	...	...	...	133
Sixty-five and upwards	...	...	...	133
Total	...	...	...	470

The number of deaths in each ward are shown as follows:—

Park	...	...	...	...	54
High Street	...	...	...	...	38
Holton Road	...	...	...	...	57
Court	...	...	...	...	71
Castleland	...	...	...	...	60
Cadoxton	...	...	...	...	104
Dock	...	...	...	...	86
Total	...	...	...	...	470

Of the 470 deaths, 442 were certified by registered medical practitioners, the District Coroner held inquests on 28 deaths.

In the cases of inquests the causes of death were as follows:—

#### INQUESTS, 1924.

Abscess of Brain	...	...	...	...	1
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1
Bullet wound in head	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning	...	...	...	...	3
Fracture of Skull	...	...	...	...	2
Found dead	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	8
Shock due to injuries	...	...	...	...	2
Syncope	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	4
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	28

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Table II. shows the classification of the causes of death as recorded by the Registrar-General.

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					MALES.	FEMALES.	Rate per 1,000 Population.				
All causes					...	255	...	215	...	11.74	
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	0.024		
2	Small Pox	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—		
3	Measles	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—		
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—		
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	0.024		
6	Diphtheria	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	0.249		
7	Influenza	...	...	...	16	...	7	...	0.574		
8	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—		
9	Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—		
10	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	18	...	20	...	0.949		
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	0.349		
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	16	...	31	...	1.174		
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	0.074		
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	0.149		
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	13	...	20	...	0.824		
16	Heart Disease	...	...	...	24	...	12	...	0.899		
17	Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	12	...	6	...	0.449		
18	Bronchitis	...	...	...	15	...	9	...	0.599		
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	23	...	20	...	1.074		
20	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	0.199		
21	Ulcer of Stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	0.124		
22	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	0.174		
23	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	0.074		
24	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	0.024		
25	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	0.449		
26	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—		
27	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	0.024		
28	Congenital Debility and Malformation, premature birth	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	0.599		
29	Suicide	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	0.099		
30	Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	0.299		
31	Other Defined Disease	...	...	...	53	...	36	...	2.223		
32	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	0.024		
Special Causes (included above)—											
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—		
	Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—		
Deaths of Infants under one year					Total	...	34	...	24	...	—
					Illegitimate	...	3	...	3	...	—
Total Births					...	420	...	451	...	21.76	
Legitimate					...	406	...	432	...	—	
Illegitimate					...	14	...	19	...	—	
Population. For Births and Deaths					...	—	...	—	...	40,020	

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—There were 871 births during the year, and 58 deaths of children under one year, resulting in an infantile mortality rate of 66.58 per 1,000 births registered, as compared with 77.98 for 1923.

The causes of death of children under one year are shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

1924. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

Causes of Death.			Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total number 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	{ Certified ...	...	20	4	2	2	28	10	7	9	4	58
	{ Uncertified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Convulsions	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	7
Laryngitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	1	3	10
Diarrhoea	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Enteritis (under 1 year)...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gastritis	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying)	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	...	...	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	2	—	7
Premature Birth	...	...	14	1	1	1	17	1	—	—	—	18
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	...	...	3	1	1	—	5	—	2	1	—	8
Totals	...	...	20	4	2	2	28	10	7	9	4	58
Nett Births	{ Legitimate ...	...	838	Nett deaths under			Legitimate Infants ...			52		
	{ Illegitimate ...	...	33	one year of age			Illegitimate Infants ...			6		

TABLE IV.

Birth-Rate, Death-Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1924.

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths.				
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Causes of Death Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified causes of Death.	
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105 Great towns, including London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
157 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000-50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BARRY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total.	M.	F.	Birth Rate (R.G.)	...	21.76
BIRTHS—Legitimate ... ..	838	...	406	...	432	...
Illegitimate... ..	33	...	14	...	19	...
DEATHS— ... ..	470	...	255	...	215	11.74
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, child birth—from sepsis, 0; from other causes, 1.						
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births:—Legitimate, 59.7; Illegitimate, 6.88—Total, 66.58						
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	0	...
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... ..	...	...	...	...	7	...



TABLE V.

## 3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases Notified.										Number of Cases Notified in Each Ward.						Deaths.																		
											Cases removed to Hospital.																								
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1—2.	2—3.	3—4.	4—5.	5—10.	10—15.	15—20.	20—35.	35—45.	45—65.	65 Years and Upwards.	Cadoxton.	Castleland.	Court.	Holton.	High St.	Park.	Dock.	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1—2.	2—3.	3—4.	4—5.	5—10.	10—15.	15—20.	20—35.	35—45.	45—65.	65 Years and Upwards.		
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scarlet Fever	61	1	3	2	5	6	27	15	2	...	...	...	...	34	6	10	16	14	2	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria	119	...	6	9	6	14	47	15	11	8	3	...	...	90	12	6	13	19	36	10	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enteric Fever	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Erysipelas	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	4	...	...	2	1	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pneumonia	107	9	11	6	8	9	11	4	8	15	13	10	3	...	30	20	25	24	2	2	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chickenpox	192	6	23	14	33	31	73	8	2	2	1	1	...	1	15	45	59	48	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malaria	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dysentery	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ophthalmia-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Neonatorum	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pulmonary T.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Male)	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	19	4	5	...	18	6	4	5	3	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pulmonary T.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Fem.)	24	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	9	5	2	...	15	6	...	3	7	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Forms T.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Male)	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Forms T.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Fem.)	12	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Poliomye-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
litis ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	587	22	47	32	54	60	161	51	30	71	31	24	4	161	84	92	134	129	51	31	66	106	12	6	2	2	3	6	5	3	28	14	20	5	

### 3.—Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—The number of cases notified during the year was 119, as compared with 122 for 1923.

Ninety cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, compared with ninety-eight for last year.

Concentrated anti-diphtheritic serum (8,000 units) is supplied free on application to medical practitioners for use in necessitous cases in accordance with Memo 68 Med. issued by the Ministry of Health.

The local doctors are supplied with bacteriological outfits for "swabbing" the throats of all cases.

The death rate from diphtheria was 0.24 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.30 per 1,000 for last year.

**ERYSIPELAS.**—Eleven cases of erysipelas were notified during the year, as compared with nineteen for 1923.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—During the year sixty-one cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with one hundred and two last year.

Thirty-four cases were removed to Hospital, compared with sixty-nine for 1923. The death-rate from this disease was 0.00 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.00 for 1923.

**ENTERIC FEVER.**—The number of this disease was four compared with three for 1923. One case was removed to Hospital, compared with one for last year.

The death-rate from this disease was 0.024 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.10 for last year.

**CHICKEN-POX.**—One hundred and ninety-two cases of Chicken-Pox were notified during the year, compared with thirty-eight for 1923.

This disease has been made compulsorily notifiable in the area. This procedure is necessary in Barry, as a precaution against an outbreak of Small-Pox in the Port.

**PNEUMONIA.**—One hundred and seven cases of Pneumonia (all forms) were notifiable during the year, compared with one hundred and seventy-five for 1923.

The death-rate from this disease was 1.074 per 1,000 population, as compared with 1.13 for 1923.

**MALARIA.**—Ten cases were notified during the year, and all had contracted the disease abroad.

**DYSENTERY.**—Two cases were notified during the year, which had been contracted abroad.

**ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.**—Three cases were notified during 1924, as compared with one for 1923.

**ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.**—One case was notified during the year.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**—Pulmonary: Fifty-five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, as compared with forty-two for 1923.

Other forms: Seventeen cases of other forms of tuberculosis were notified during 1924, as compared with twenty-seven for 1923.

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.949 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.90 for 1923. 18.4 per cent. of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis had not been notified by the doctors.

The death-rate from other forms of tuberculosis was 0.349 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.2 for 1923. 71.4 per cent. of the deaths from other forms had not been notified.

The Tuberculosis Physician, Dr. Gilchrist, attends Barry one half-day a week, and has kindly compiled the following table in connection with the treatment of tuberculosis during the year 1924.



TABLE VII.  
TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1924.

Admissions to Treatment.	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.								NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.							
	1 to 5 years.		5 to 15 years.		15 and over.		All Ages.		1 to 5 years.		5 to 15 years.		15 and over.		All Ages.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Institutional ...	1	—	1	2	19	16	39		—	—	—	1	—	2	3	
Domiciliary Treatment ...	—	—	—	1	12	10	23		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dispensary Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Totals ...	1	—	1	3	32	26	63		—	—	—	1	—	3	4	

Number of New Cases seen ... 75.

Diagnosis: Pulmonary Tuberculosis; Non-Pulmonary Tubercle; No active T.B.

28

1

104

#### 4.—Causes of Sickness.

There has been no undue incidence of disease during the year.

#### 5.—Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals and Other Institutions.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL.—There are two Private Nursing Homes in the District.

General Nursing is carried out by the Barry District Nursing Association who visit any patient on being communicated with by the doctor in attendance on the case.

(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Arrangements can be made with the Barry District Nursing Association to undertake this work. In time of epidemic, such work would be undertaken by the Health Visitors and School Nurses, assisted by the District Nursing Association. Assistance during these periods has been offered by the Order of St. John and Red Cross Societies.

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—During the year 839 live births (389 males and 450 females) and 49 still-births (31 males and 18 females) were notified under the provisions of the Notification of Births Acts.

The midwives notified 810 live births and 49 still-births, whilst parents and doctors notified 29 live births.

Twenty-three midwives (14 trained and 9 bona fide) practice in the district, and have a representative on the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

(b) INFANT DEATHS.—There were 58 deaths of infants under one year of age during 1924. These may be classed as follows:—

Legitimate ...	...	52
Illegitimate ...	...	6
		—
Total ...	...	58
		—

All the infant deaths were visited by the Health Visitors.

(c) HEALTH VISITING.—Visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

To Expectant Mothers ...	(1) First Visits—254	...	(2) Total Visits—	265
To Infants under 1 year ...	(2) First Visits—823	...	(2) Total Visits—	3,616
To Children, one to five ...		...	Total Visits—	3,380

INFANT FEEDING.—The following Table shows the nature of food of 3,616 children under one year of age.

TABLE VIII.

Nature of Food.				New Births.	Two Mths.	Four Mths.	Seven Mths.	Twelve Mths.	Total.
Breast only	...	...	...	748	504	471	402	39	2,164
Breast and Cow's Milk	...	...	...	6	12	13	8	10	49
Breast and other Foods	...	...	...	17	49	35	46	133	280
Cow's Milk only	...	...	...	17	43	54	65	13	192
Dried Milk only	...	...	...	19	55	99	86	35	294
Milk and other Foods	...	...	...	5	10	21	30	109	175
Condensed Milk and Patent Foods	...	...	...	9	20	44	54	23	150
Other Foods	...	...	...	2	1	7	11	291	312
Total	...	...	...	823	694	744	702	653	3,616

Home visiting of Children under School age. The following table shows the results of 3,380 visits to children under five years of age:—

TABLE IX.

Age.				Number Visited.	Number Defective.	Referred Own Doctor.	Referred to Clinic.
15 Months	...	...	...	653	73	23	50
21 Months	...	...	...	690	78	21	57
2½ Years	...	...	...	699	71	21	50
3½ Years	...	...	...	621	62	12	50
4½ Years	...	...	...	717	28	12	16
Totals	...	...	...	3,380	312	89	223

(d) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—Three half-days a week have been set apart for the work of this branch of the Public Health Service.

During the year, the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was re-established at Barry Island, and opened on July 22nd.

During 1924, the following attendances have been made at the Centres:—

		Barry Dock.	Barry Island.	Total
Expectant Mothers	...	225	29	254
Babies (under one year)		3,012	272	3,284
Children (under school age)		977	106	1,083
Totals	...	4,214	407	4,621

TABLE X. shows the Classification of Diseases and Defects discovered at the Welfare Centre.

Defect or Disease.	Children under one year.			Children one and under five.			Total.
Diseases due to disorders of Nutrition.							
Inanition	...	...	...	—	...	—	—
Rickets	...	...	...	4	...	12	16
Malnutrition	...	...	...	41	...	5	46
Diseases caused by Infection.							
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	6	...	4	10
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	1	...	3	4
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	71	...	30	101
Syphilis Congenital	...	...	...	4	...	—	4
Pyrexia (uncertain origin)	...	...	...	1	...	12	13
Ringworm (Head)	...	...	...	1	...	7	8
Ringworm (Body)	...	...	...	—	...	1	2
Measles	...	...	...	—	...	—	—
Mumps	...	...	...	—	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	...	2	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	...	1	1
Skin Diseases.							
Scabies	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
Impetigo...	...	...	...	23	...	54	77
Other Diseases	...	...	...	92	...	72	164
Eye.							
Blepharitis	...	...	...	—	...	6	6
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	6	...	5	11
Squint	...	...	...	1	...	12	13
Other Conditions	...	...	...	18	...	19	37
Ear.							
Otitis Media	...	...	...	22	...	39	61
Other Conditions	...	...	...	7	...	6	13
Nose and Throat.							
Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils...	...	...	...	1	...	19	20
Adenoids	...	...	...	—	...	—	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	12	...	25	37
Dental Caries	...	...	...	6	...	22	28
Enlarged Cervical Glands	...	...	...	1	...	11	12
Heart and Circulation.							
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	2	...	7	9
Anaemia...	...	...	...	—	...	2	2
Disease of Lungs.							
Bronchitis	...	...	...	54	...	18	72
Other Non Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	27	...	29	56
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (suspected)	...	...	...	—	...	—	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	...	1	1

TABLE X. (Continued.)

Defect or Disease.	Children under one year.			Children one and under five.			Total.
Diseases of Digestive System.							
Conditions of Mouth, Stomach and Bowels...	166	...	70	...	236		
Umbilical Hernia ... ..	60	...	8	...	68		
Hernia ... ..	4	...	—	...	4		
Diseases of Nervous System.							
Mentally Deficient ... ..	—	...	1	...	1		
Other Conditions ... ..	4	...	9	...	13		
Disease of Generative System.							
Phimosis... ..	72	...	5	...	77		
Hydrocele ... ..	3	...	1	...	4		
Other Conditions ... ..	5	...	6	...	11		
Congenital Deformities.							
Talipes Equino Varus ... ..	3	...	3	...	6		
Cleft Palate ... ..	1	...	—	...	1		
Infantile Paralysis ... ..	1	...	4	...	5		
Other Conditions ... ..	5	...	14	...	19		
Minor Injuries ... ..	4	...	31	...	35		
Other Diseases or Defects ... ..	65	...	43	...	108		
	Under one Year.		One and under five.		Total.		
(a) Number of children having defects to be kept under observation, or referred for treatment ... ..							
	388	...	433	...	821		
(b) Number of individual children not re- quiring observation or treatment ... ..							
	78	...	19	...	97		
Totals ... ..	466	...	452	...	918		

NECESSITOUS CASES.—The following amended scale has been adopted, and approved by the Welsh Board of Health, for dealing with necessitous cases, applying for payment of a midwife's fee for attendance at confinement, and granting of free milk certificates.

NUMBER IN FAMILY.	Scale of Income per head after Deducting Rent.	
	Free.	Half Cost Price.
	s. d.	s. d.
1	15 0	16 0
2	12 6	13 6
3	10 6	11 0
4	8 6	9 6
5	7 6	8 6
6 and over	7 0	8 0

During the year the midwives' fees were paid in full in 47 cases. There has been a decrease in the number of midwives' fees paid as compared with the previous year.

HOME HELPS.—In one case it was found necessary to provide the services of a Home Help.

DRIED MILK.—Clinic Patients on production of a certificate were supplied with dried milk at reduced costs from the chemists in the locality where they resided. In necessitous cases special certificates were issued and accounts rendered to the Council. A similar concession was allowed for the supply of mixtures, medicines and powders, prescribed by the Medical Officer in accordance with rates applicable to panel patients.

During the year 115 cases were supplied with 1,673 lbs. of dried milk at the cost of the Committee, 281 cases were supplied with 4,996 lbs. at their own expense. There has been an increase of 160 lbs. in the amount of dried milk issued at cost of Committee, as compared with 1923.

OPERATIVE TREATMENT.—The following cases of children under school age received operative treatment at the School Clinic:—

Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	8
Dental Caries	...	...	56
			—
Total	...	...	64
			—

The following conditions discovered in children under five years of age received treatment at the Accident and Surgical Hospital:—

Hernia	...	...	...	13
Fractured Femur	...	...	...	1
Prolapse Rectum	...	...	...	2
Hare Lip	...	...	...	3
Injury to hand	...	...	...	1
Empyema	...	...	...	1
? Finger	...	...	...	1
Myelitis	...	...	...	1
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	1
Phimosis	...	...	...	2
Acute Appendix	...	...	...	1
Glands in groin	...	...	...	1
Abscess of neck	...	...	...	1
				—
Total	...	...	...	29
				—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Five notifications of this disease were received and all were investigated by the Health Visitors. All cases recovered, and no permanent injuries to the eyes were noted.



TABLE XI.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	CASES.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified	Treated.					
		At Home	In Hospital				
5	5	5	—	5	—	—	—

DENTAL TREATMENT.—Cases are referred by the Medical Officer of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre to the School Dental Surgeon for treatment.

The following scale of charges has been adopted and approved by the Welsh Board of Health:—

ADULTS—Fillings, 2/6 each; Scalings, 2/6.

Extractions—1. With gas, irrespective of number  
of extractions ... 2/6

2. With Local Anaesthesia— ...

(a) Single Extractions ... 1/-

(b) Multiple Extractions ... 2/6

Dentures—

1. Complete upper or lower ... £2

2. Partial upper or lower ... 3/- per tooth, minimum fee 10/6

CHILDREN.—6d. per attendance; i.e., the same as school children.

During the year 55 expectant and nursing mothers, and 56 children under school age received dental treatment at the School Clinic.

The following table shows the work done:—

TABLE XII.

	No. of At- tend- ances.	Extractions.		Fillings.		Dress- sings.	Anaes- thesia.	Dentures.		
		Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.	Perma- nent.	Tempo- rary.			Partial	Complete	Re- pairs
Mothers	166	196	—	2	—	12	41	2	12	2
Children	89	—	124	—	11	8	25	—	—	—
Totals	255	196	124	2	11	20	66	2	12	2

#### ORTHOPAEDICS.

Cases of physically defective children under school age are referred from the Centres to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, for treatment. The expenses incurred in necessitous cases are paid out of the funds of the Neale Trust.

The hospital fees being:—

In-patients ... 2 guineas a week.

Out-patients ... Registration fee of 5s. each case.

During the year 30 cases received remedial treatment at the Hospital.

Hospitals.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital situated in Colcot Road was opened in November, 1912. It serves the Urban and Port Sanitary Authorities. The extension of the present buildings had been considered some years ago, but had to be deferred owing to the War.

The Council again considered the extension of the permanent buildings. Plans have been prepared by the Council's Architect and are receiving the consideration of the Ministry.

ADMISSION, 1924.

Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	91
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	34
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	2
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	1
Total				128

Included in the above are 2 cases from aboard ship.  
During the year, 10 deaths from Diphtheria were recorded.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

The Small Pox Hospital is built on a site off the Weycock Road, two-and-a-half acres in extent and is situated two-and-a-half miles from the centre of the town. The site is enclosed by a stone boundary wall, 6 feet in height, and the buildings are distant a quater-of-a-mile from the nearest inhabited house.

ADMISSION, 1924.

Chicken Pox	...	...	...	1
-------------	-----	-----	-----	---

THE ACCIDENT AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

The Hospital is situated in Wyndham Street, the back overlooking Central Park. It consists of an Administrative and Ward Block and a Laundry Block.

The Hospital is managed by the Hospital Committee of the Urban District Council. A monthly return is made to the Committee of all cases admitted. The present medical staff consists of Medical Superintendent, Surgeon, four Assistant Surgeons, and Radiographer. The nursing staff consists of Matron, one Sister, four Staff Nurses, Masseuse, and four Probationers.

The Surgeon reports as follows:—

Patients remaining in hospital on January 1st, 1924	...	19
Patients admitted up to December 31st, 1924	...	455
Total		474
Patients remaining in hospital December 31st, 1924		30
Patients discharged, cured or relieved	...	426
Patients died	...	18
Total		474



Total number of days spent in hospital	...	...	...	8,412
Average number of days spent in hospital	...	...	...	18.48 per patient.
Major operations performed	...	...	...	395
Minor operations performed	...	...	...	510
Total				895
General Anaesthetics administered	...	...	...	469
Local Anaesthetics administered	...	...	...	200
Spinal Anaesthetics administered	...	...	...	11
Total				680
Attendances for dressings	...	...	...	2,720
Consultations	...	...	...	2,220

The waiting list continues and averages approximately 57 Men, 44 Women, 14 Children.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accident	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Obstruction	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiac Failure	...	...	...	...	1
Cellulitis & Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	2
Empyema and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Gangrenous Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	3
General Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	1
Inoperable Cancer	...	...	...	...	1
Perforated Gastric Ulcer	...	...	...	...	2
Post-operative Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Embolism	...	...	...	...	1
Pyonephrosis	...	...	...	...	1
Streptococcal Empyema	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Total					18

## CASUALTY DEPARTMENTS.

Abscesses (various) opened	...	...	...	...	84
Amputation of Fingers	...	...	...	...	10
Amputation of Toes	...	...	...	...	7
Brought in dead	...	...	...	...	1
Burns and Scalds	...	...	...	...	21
Catheterisation	...	...	...	...	2
Circumcision	...	...	...	...	19
Concussion	...	...	...	...	5
Cysts (various)	...	...	...	...	18
Dental Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Dog-bites	...	...	...	...	16
Dislocations reduced	...	...	...	...	11
Epistaxis	...	...	...	...	2
Epithelioma of ear	...	...	...	...	1
Epithelioma of lip	...	...	...	...	4
Examination under Anaesthetic	...	...	...	...	2
Exostosis of toe	...	...	...	...	1
Exploration of knee	...	...	...	...	1
Extraction of teeth	...	...	...	...	1
Foreign bodies, needles &c. in hand	...	...	...	...	24
Foreign bodies swallowed	...	...	...	...	10
Foreign Body in Ear	...	...	...	...	8
Foreign body in Eye	...	...	...	...	68

Foreign body in Nose...	...	...	...	8
Foreign body in Throat	...	...	...	4
Fractures reduced and splinted	...	...	...	56
Ganglion ...	...	...	...	4
Hydrocele tapped	...	...	...	1
Hysteria ...	...	...	...	1
Movements of limbs under Anaesthetics	...	...	...	2
Naevi ...	...	...	...	4
Removal of rings	...	...	...	2
Severed tendons sutured	...	...	...	2
Ulcers ...	...	...	...	2
Wounds and injuries (various)	...	...	...	562
				965
Dressings, &c.	...	...	...	1755
Total				2,720

## (A) SURGICAL DISEASES (IN-PATIENTS).

## DISEASES OF BRAIN—

Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	1
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## DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—

Varicose Veins	...	...	...	4
Varicocele	...	...	...	4

## DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM—

Tuberculous glands	...	...	...	5
Cold Abscess	...	...	...	1
Cancerous Glands	...	...	...	1
Chronic Inflammation	...	...	...	1

## DISEASES OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS—

Cystic Adenoma of thyroid	...	...	...	1
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

## DISEASES OF BREAST—

Chronic Mastitis	...	...	...	6
Cancer	...	...	...	3
Cystic adenoma	...	...	...	1

## DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—

Empyema	...	...	...	5
Lung Abscess	...	...	...	1

## DISEASES OF COLON, RECTUM &amp; ANUS—

Cancer of Colon	...	...	...	4
Cancer of Rectum	...	...	...	4
Volvulus of pelvic colon	...	...	...	1
Prolapse of Rectum	...	...	...	5
Fistula in Ano	...	...	...	2
Haemorrhoids	...	...	...	6
Ischio rectal abscess	...	...	...	2
Pruritus Ani	...	...	...	2

## DISEASES OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM (Male)—

Urethral Stricture	...	...	...	7
Cancer of Penis	...	...	...	2
Paraphimosis	...	...	...	1

DISEASES OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM (*continued*)

Phimosis	...	...	...	3
Balanitis	...	...	...	2
Hydrocele	...	...	...	3
Tuberculous Testes	...	...	...	4
Cancer of Testes	...	...	...	2
Undescended Testes	...	...	...	5
Torsion of Testes...	...	...	...	1
Hydrocele of Cord	...	...	...	1
(female)				
Laceration of Vulva	...	...	...	1
Chronic Endometrites	...	...	...	6
Split Cervix	...	...	...	4
Erosion of Cervix	...	...	...	6
Acute Vaginitis	...	...	...	1
Retroversion of Uterus	...	...	...	2
Procidentia	...	...	...	6
Cancer of Cervix	...	...	...	4
Cancer of Uterus	...	...	...	2
Fibromyomata of Uterus	...	...	...	3
Fibrosis Uteri	...	...	...	1
Ruptured Uterus...	...	...	...	1
Metrorrhagia	...	...	...	4
Bilateral Ovarian Cancer	...	...	...	4
Fibrosis of Ovaries	...	...	...	1
Cystic Ovary	...	...	...	2
Ovarian Cyst	...	...	...	2
Miscarriage	...	...	...	1
Incomplete Abortion	...	...	...	1
Retained Placenta	...	...	...	4
Tubercular Salpingo-oophoritis	...	...	...	1
Acute Salpingo-oophoritis	...	...	...	1
Chronic Salpingo-oophoritis	...	...	...	3
Ruptured Ectopic Gestation...	...	...	...	2
Pelvic Cellulitis	...	...	...	1
Placenta Praevia...	...	...	...	1
Hydatiform mole...	...	...	...	1
Eclampsia	...	...	...	1

## DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—

*Stomach.*

Safety-pin in Oesophagus	...	...	...	1
Chronic Ulcer	...	...	...	1
Perforated Ulcer	...	...	...	2
Cancer	...	...	...	6
Gastroptosis	...	...	...	3
Pyloric Ulcer	...	...	...	1

*Intestines.*

Perforated Duodenal Ulcer	...	...	...	1
Acute Appendicitis	...	...	...	59
Acute Appendicitis with abscess	...	...	...	10
Acute Appendicitis general peritonitis	...	...	...	4
Chronic Appendicitis	...	...	...	19
Duodenal Ulcer	...	...	...	5
Acute Intussusception	...	...	...	1
Hirschsprungs Disease Megacolon	...	...	...	1
Acute Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	...	2
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	4

*Hernia.*

Inguinal	...	...	...	32
Inguinal Strangulated	...	...	...	1
Femoral	...	...	...	1
Femoral Strangulated	...	...	...	1
Umbilical	...	...	...	2
Ventral	...	...	...	5
Epigastric Hernia	...	...	...	3

## DISEASES OF PERITONEUM—

Abdominal Adhesions	...	...	...	10
General Peritonitis—unknown origin	...	...	...	1
Pneumococcal Peritonitis	...	...	...	1

## DISEASES OF LIVER AND GALL BLADDER—

Hepatic Cirrhosis	...	...	...	3
Chronic Cholecystitis	...	...	...	2
Chronic Cholecystitis with Gallstones	...	...	...	5
Acute Cholecystitis with Gallstones	...	...	...	2
Acute Gangrenous Cholecystitis	...	...	...	2
Liver Abscess	...	...	...	1
Hydatid Cysts of Liver	...	...	...	1
Cancer of Pancreas	...	...	...	1
Acute Haemorrhagic Pancreatitis	...	...	...	1

## (C) TABLE OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

## NATURE OF OPERATION.

## ABDOMINAL SECTION—

Gastro-Jejunostomy Posterior	...	...	...	14
For Perforated Gastric & Duodenal	...	...	...	6
Appendicectomy for Chronic Appendicitis	...	...	...	19
Appendicectomy for Acute Appendicitis	...	...	...	59
For Appendicitis and Abscess	...	...	...	10
For Appendicitis and G.P.	...	...	...	4
Appendicectomy in Other Operations	...	...	...	23
Laparotomy for T.B. Peritonitis	...	...	...	3
Laparotomy for Carcinoma	...	...	...	8
Laparotomy for Adhesions	...	...	...	5
For Acute Obstruction (Various)	...	...	...	2
Exploratory Laparotomy (Various)	...	...	...	12
Colectomy for Carcinoma	...	...	...	1
Colostomy	...	...	...	4
Acute Intussusception	...	...	...	1
Caecoplication	...	...	...	1
Cholecystostomy	...	...	...	6
Cholecystectomy	...	...	...	3
Abscess of Liver	...	...	...	1
Hydatid Cysts of Liver	...	...	...	1

## HERNIOTOMY—

Inguinal	...	...	...	32
Inguinal Strangulated	...	...	...	1
Femoral Strangulated	...	...	...	1
Femoral	...	...	...	1
Umbilical	...	...	...	2
Ventral	...	...	...	5
Epigastric	...	...	...	3

## MOUTH AND JAWS—

Cleft Palate	...	...	...	1
Hare Lip	...	...	...	3
Ileo-sigmoidectomy	...	...	...	1
Extraction of Safety-pin in oesophagus	...	...	...	1

## AMPUTATIONS—

Hand...	...	...	...	1
Shoulder	...	...	...	1
Toes ...	...	...	...	1
Foot ...	...	...	...	1
Leg ...	...	...	...	2
Thigh...	...	...	...	1
Arm ...	...	...	...	1

## ABSCESSSES, ETC., OPENED—

Axilla, Acute Abscess	...	...	...	2
Groin...	...	...	...	1
Neck ...	...	...	...	2
Various	...	...	...	2
Cellulitis Incised...	...	...	...	5
Acute Empyema Thoracotomy	...	...	...	4
Curetting of Septic Sinus	...	...	...	1

## RECTUM AND ANUS—

Haemorrhoids Whitehead's Operation	...	...	...	1
Haemorrhoids Mitchell's Operation	...	...	...	4
For Ischio-rectal Abscess	...	...	...	2
Excision of Rectum & Pelvic Colon	...	...	...	1
For Rectal Prolapse	...	...	...	3
Ball's Operation	...	...	...	1

## GENITO-URINARY OPERATIONS:—

Nephrotomy	...	...	...	2
------------	-----	-----	-----	---

## BLADDER AND URETHRA—

Suprapubic cystostomy	...	...	...	1
Suprapubic prostatectomy	...	...	...	4
Suture of Urethra	...	...	...	1
Lithotomy	...	...	...	1
For Urinary Fistula	...	...	...	3
Urethral Sounds	...	...	...	6
External Urethrotomy	...	...	...	1
Circumcision	...	...	...	8
Hydrocele	...	...	...	2
Castration	...	...	...	7
Torsion of testes	...	...	...	1
Varicocele	...	...	...	4
Undescended testes	...	...	...	5
Amputation of penis	...	...	...	2
Hemithyroidectomy	...	...	...	1

## BLOOD AND LYMPH VASCULAR SYSTEM—

For Varicose Veins	...	...	...	3
Excision of T.B. Cervical Glands	...	...	...	3
Excision of T.B. Glands (Various)	...	...	...	3

## FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS—

*Uterus—*

Dilatation and Curettage	...	...	...	11
Amputation of Cervix	...	...	...	6
Removal of Polypus	...	...	...	1
Subtotal Hysterectomy	...	...	...	4
Pan-Hysterectomy	...	...	...	5
Colpotomy	...	...	...	1
Salpingo-oophorectomy	...	...	...	5
Ovariectomy	...	...	...	3
Ruptured Ectopic Gestation...	...	...	...	2

## VAGINA AND VULVA:—

Anterior and Posterior Colporrhaphy and Perineorrhaphy	6
For instrumental perforation of Uterus	...
Tracheloplasty	...
Excision of Keloid	...
Cauterisation of Cervix	...
For Retroversion of Uterus	...
Excision of Lipomata	...

## OBSTETRICAL OPERATIONS—

For Incomplete Abortion	...	...	...	5
Caesarean Section	...	...	...	2
Retained Placenta	...	...	...	3

## NERVOUS SYSTEM—

Tubercular Meningitis—Trephining	...	...	...	1
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

## ORTHOPAEDIC OPERATIONS—

For Hallux Valgus	...	...	...	2
Osteotomy (Various)	...	...	...	3
For Calcaneal Spur	...	...	...	1

## OPERATIONS ON BONES AND JOINTS, &amp;c.—

Plating and Wiring Fractures	...	...	...	2
Cleaning Compound Fractures	...	...	...	6
Reduction of Fractures	...	...	...	4
Operations on Stumps	...	...	...	1
Arthrotomy	...	...	...	2
For Osteomyelitis	...	...	...	2
Sequestrectomy (Various)	...	...	...	2
Excision of Coccyx	...	...	...	1
For T.B. Bone Abscess	...	...	...	1
Tendon Suture	...	...	...	1
Excision of lower end of Humerus	...	...	...	1
Secondary Suture	...	...	...	4
Closure of Caecostomy	...	...	...	1
Amputation (Local) of Breast	...	...	...	7
For Wounds (Various)	...	...	...	7
For Burns	...	...	...	1
For Cancer of Breast—Radical Operation	...	...	...	3
For Webbed Fingers	...	...	...	1



## TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Dr. G. H. Winch, Medical Officer in charge of the Glamorgan County Council Branch Clinic, Barry, has kindly compiled the following report in connection with the treatment of venereal diseases at Barry during the year 1924.

This Clinic has continued its excellent progress during the past year, 1924, as the tables of statistics given below, show.

This clinic has again done much good work during the past year, 1924, thanks to the continued and valuable help rendered by the Medical Officer of Health and his Staff, and to the helpful co-operation of many of the General Practitioners in the area.

Patients, both male and female, have attended very well, their regularity showing their keen desire to be thoroughly treated and cured.

The permanent advertising of these clinics by the County Council has already had its effect—(1) in increasing the number of persons seeking early and efficient treatment; (2) in bringing those who have exposed themselves to the risk of infection by these diseases in time to have preventive measures carried out.

I am still of opinion that there is even yet much room for improvement in our propaganda work, the campaign needs to be much more intensive as regards educating and warning the public of the serious nature and far reaching effects of these diseases.

At the present time and in our present circumstances, I regard our two most important methods for preventing V.D. to be:—

- (1) Continuous propaganda work so as to drive home to the public the nature and serious consequences of these diseases, with the widespread tragedy and misery following in their wake;
- (2) Securing the goodwill and co-operation of the General Practitioners in the areas served by a Clinic, for they often first see these cases, and they can render much help by sending cases early, and in cases where a husband and father is the sufferer, by securing the attendance of wives and children for examination and treatment if necessary.

## BARRY, 1924.

Number of days on which Clinic was open	...	...	101
Number of new patients admitted	...	...	288
Number of patients' attendances	...	...	3,128
Average attendances of patients per clinic day	...	...	30.97

## PATIENTS DISCHARGED AS CURED.

Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	70
Soft chancre	...	...	...	...	...	—
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	72

TABLE XIII.

Table XIII. shows classification of cases admitted during 1924 according to age groups and sex.

Disease.	Maternity and Child Welfare.		School Medical Service.		Public Health Service.		Sea- men. (includ- ed in (P.H.S.))	Total.	
	1—5 years.		5—14 years.		14 and over.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Congenital Syphilis ...	4	8	1	10	—	—	—	5	18
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	95	23	37	95	23
Gonorrhoea ...	—	3	—	2	105	10	29	105	15
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
Totals ...	4	11	1	12	201	33	67	206	56



## MOTOR AMBULANCE SERVICE.

During the year the three motor ambulances made 2,408 journeys, covering about 9,515 miles. The following table shows the classification of the number of journeys:—

TABLE XIV.

Name of Service.	Number of Journeys within the Barry Area.	Number of Journeys outside the Barry Area.	Totals.
Public Health Service ... ..	274	9	283
School Medical Service ... ..	66	25	91
Maternity and Child Welfare Service ... ..	24	14	38
Accident and Surgical Hospital ... ..	1,287	19	1,306
Infectious Diseases Hospital ... ..	580	2	582
Small Pox Hospital ... ..	28	—	28
Port Sanitary Authority ... ..	15	17	32
Miscellaneous ... ..	28	20	48
Totals ... ..	2,302	106	2,408

## FIRE STATION.

During the year the Fire Brigade (under the command of Chief Officer Matthews), were called out to 11 fires and 2 false alarms, and may be classified as follows:—

## FIRES—

Within the Urban Area ... ..	10
Outside the Urban area ... ..	1
Total ... ..	11

## FALSE ALARMS—... ..

2

The following table shows the results of examinations of suspected specimens sent to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory during the year.

TABLE XV.  
BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1924.

Specimens.	Number.	Positive.	Results. Negative.
Suspected Diphtheria ... ..	1,088	185	903
„ Enteric ... ..	12	2	10
„ Malaria ... ..	1	—	1
„ Ringworm ... ..	19	9	10
„ Tuberculosis ... ..	111	29	82
„ Dysentery ... ..	1	—	1
„ V.D. ... ..	1	1	0
Totals ... ..	1,233	226	1,007

The local doctors are supplied with outfits for taking of pathological and bacteriological specimens. They are also provided with free supplies of concentrated diphtheria antitoxin.

## Local Acts, Orders, and Adoptive Acts

The following local Acts are in force in the district:—

Barry and Cadoxton Local Board (Gas and Water) Act, 1893.  
Barry Urban District Council Act. 1896.  
Barry Urban District Council Act. 1913.

Permissive Acts adopted by the Local Authority:—

1. The Baths and Wash-houses Acts 1846 to 1899.
2. The Burials Acts 1852 to 1900.
3. The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act 1889.
4. The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890.
5. The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890.
6. The Museum and Gymnasium Act 1891.
7. The Public Libraries Acts 1892 to 1919.
8. The Private Street Works Act 1892.

### LOCAL ORDER.

Provisional Order for altering the Barry and Cadoxton Local Board (Gas and Water) Act 1893, confirmed by the Local Government Board's Orders. Confirmation (No. 13) Act, 1902.

The following Bye-Laws, &c., are in operation in the district:—

Slaughter House.  
Seamen's Lodging Houses.  
Common Lodging Houses.  
Registry for Servants.  
Parks and Recreation Grounds.  
Tents, Vans, Sheds.  
Bathing Bye-Laws.  
Street Trading.  
Seashore Trading.  
Allotments.  
Hackney Carriages.  
Shows and Steam Whistles, &c.  
Burial Grounds.  
Pleasure Boats.  
New Buildings.  
New Street, Buildings and Nuisances.  
Water Closets and Flushing Apparatus.  
Removal of Persons from Ships to Hospitals.

## 7.—Sanitary Administration.

**WATER SUPPLY.**—The water supply within the Urban District of Barry is derived from wells sunk and headings driven in the carboniferous formation of land in possession of the Council within the Parish of St. Andrew's Major.

### STATEMENT OF WATER CONSUMED DURING 1924.

Total consumption	...	...	344,106,710 galls.
Average Daily consumption	...	...	940,458 galls.
Average consumption per head per diem			22.93 galls.

A complete report upon the water supply appears in the report for 1922 (vide pp 28 to 31), and a special report appears in the Appendix of this year's report.

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

## EXTRACTS FROM BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL REPORTS.

Date.	Bacteriological.	Chemical.
21/1/24.	The total organisms are high and the Bacillus Coli content is somewhat unsatisfactory.	No evidence of any recent organic contamination.
12/3/24.	The total organisms are low and the qualitative results are fairly satisfactory.	A Hard water. No evidence of any recent organic contamination.
7/5/24.	The total organisms are low, and the qualitative results are satisfactory.	A hard water. The Chemical characters are fairly satisfactory.
51/2/24.	Of doubtful bacterial purity.	No evidence of any sewage or animal contamination. The hardness figure is rather below the normal.
18/12/24.	Fairly satisfactory.	The figures for hardness salts, and nitrates are considerably below the normal. No evidence of any organic contamination.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

The whole of the Barry District is sewered by means of two main outfall sewers, discharging at Coldknap in the Western portion of the district, and at the Bendrick Rocks in the Eastern portion. These sewers discharge below low water mark.

The district is of a hilly nature and this lends itself to an excellent system of drainage. The branch sewers are practically self cleansing, and the only means adopted to aid the flow is the provision of automatic tanks at certain points.

The only houses not connected to the sewers are those in the outlying and rural portions of the District.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The closet accommodation is satisfactory, the conveniences being of the Water Closet type. Where possible, the provision of pans of the pedestal type are insisted upon in place of the ordinary hopper pans.

## SCAVENGING.

The removal of houses and trade refuse is carried out bi-weekly, and disposed of by burning at the Refuse Destructor. The Destructor is of the Hughes and Stirling type, and was originally built to destroy 30 tons of refuse daily. During the year 9,063 tons of refuse were destroyed, averaging 29.6 tons per working day of 16 hours. The number of cells has been increased from two to four and the burning capacity therefore considerably increased.

The clinker left after burning the refuse is used for road and mortar making, and the steam power for generating electricity for lighting the Public Abattoir, Fire Station and Metal Work Centre.

## HOUSE INSPECTION.

The work of house inspection has been systematically carried out, one thousand six hundred and fifty-six houses having been inspected. Seven hundred and ninety-six informal notices and forty-three statutory notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.

Last year comment was made upon the difficulty of getting remedial work carried out. The same remarks are still applicable; trade depression resulting in large arrears of rent, combined with shortage of skilled labour in the building trades making the work increasingly difficult.

## SHOPS ACT.

Closing Orders are in force in connection with the following trades:—

1. Butchers and Pork Butchers.
2. Hairdressers.
3. Milliners and Drapers.
4. Chemists.

During the year seven hundred and eleven day visits and four hundred and twenty-three night visits were paid to various shops. One hundred and fifty-four persons were warned for contraventions of the Act, and four persons were fined as follows:—

One	...	...	One Pound.
Three	...	...	Ten shillings each.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Five hundred and ten cases of Infectious Diseases have been visited during the year, as compared with two hundred and twenty-seven for the year 1923. Of these cases, one hundred and twenty-six were removed to Hospital and the rest treated at home.

## DISINFECTION.

Two hundred and seventy-four houses were disinfected after cases of Infectious Diseases, Tuberculosis and Cancer.

The Steam Disinfector at the Infectious Diseases Hospital has been out of repair for some time, and a scheme has been prepared for the erection of a disinfector at the Public Health Centre. When this scheme receives the necessary sanction, the whole of the infected clothing will be disinfected at this Centre, and not conveyed to the Hospital as hitherto.

## DRAIN TESTING.

Ninety-three drains have been tested upon complaint during the year, and three hundred and thirteen retests were made after repairs had been carried out.

## FATORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Four hundred and four visits were made to the Factories and Workshops of the district, and in thirty-five cases, notices were served to have remedial work carried out.

One outworker's premises was found in an unsatisfactory condition and the necessary steps taken to enforce cleanliness.

TABLE XVI.

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES. INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY  
SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)...	72	2	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	320	33	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	12	—	—
Total ... ..	404	35	—



## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	19	19	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	2	2	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	4	4	—	—
(insufficient... ..	7	7	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
{ not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101	—	—	—	—
Other offences... ..	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	35	35	—	—

## COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

There are one hundred and twenty-one registered cowsheds and dairies within the district. Steps have been taken during the year to enforce the provisions of the new Regulations dealing with these premises. A considerable improvement has been shown in the general condition of the sheds, and the use of the domed pail has now become general. Very little difficulty was experienced at the outset in getting cowkeepers to adopt this new type of milking pail.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are four Common Lodging Houses in the District, registered to accommodate two hundred and ten persons. This accommodation is in excess of the demand. No case of Infectious Disease has been reported in these houses for over thirty-five years.

## HOUSING.

With regard to Sanitation generally, Housing is still the most important feature. The Council are doing their utmost to meet the demand, but the position is still acute and overcrowding exists to a considerable extent.

The Witchell Housing Scheme has been completed, and one hundred and fifty-eight houses are occupied. The Central Estate is being proceeded with. Seventy Houses, thirty-six Maisonettes and twenty-six Flats have been completed and occupied, and thirty-two houses and forty-eight Maisonettes are in the course of erection.

Apart from the Council's Scheme, forty-nine houses have been built during the year by private builders.

During the year, the Ministry of Health sanctioned the use temporarily for housing purposes of that portion of the Buttrills Recreation Ground which had been used as a Convalescent and Training Centre by the Ministry of Pensions. Prior to conversion and adaptation of the huts into suitable dwelling houses, the Council gave the matter careful consideration, and the Medical Officer of Health submitted the following observations:—

- (a) Careful selection from applicants, preference should be given to ex-service men who would have experience in living under such conditions.

- (b) Stringent regulations should be drawn up by the Council as to the occupation of the huts, including rules as to sanitation. Frequent inspections must be made in order to enforce inhabitants to keep their homes and surroundings free from nuisances.

Although such housing of the people is by no means ideal, this procedure has been recommended to meet the urgent needs of the people; and to alleviate the overcrowding which is prevalent and will exist for some considerable time even after the completion of the Council's Housing Schemes.

Up to the issue of this report, one hundred and five conversions have been made.

#### TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of temporary structures in the District; practically the whole of the hutments in the Western portion of the District having been removed.

#### SCHOOLS.

The sanitary conveniences at the Council Schools have been periodically inspected and generally found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.—Practically the whole of the milk retailed within the District is obtained from local farms. Whilst it is necessary that milk should be produced under satisfactory conditions, it is also essential that retailers exercise the strictest cleanliness in the conducting of their business.

During the year, the Inspector paid one hundred and forty-four visits to cowsheds within and just outside the Urban area, and made one thousand five hundred and forty examinations of cows and their udders.

Twenty-four were found to be affected with mammitis in varying degree, necessitating total or temporary prohibition of the use of their milk for human food.

(b) OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.—Frequent inspections have been made of all food shops, and three hundred and eighty pounds of meat, and forty-eight pounds of tinned foods were found unfit, and voluntarily surrendered. One person was proceeded against during the year and fined £5 for exposing for sale unsound food.

During the year the Meat Inspector has condemned as unfit for food at the Public Abattoir, and caused to be either burned or sterilised the following:—

Tuberculous Meat	...	...	...	...	5,219 lbs.
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	2,167 lbs.
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	7,386 lbs.
					<hr/>

The total shows an increase of 777 lbs. as compared with 1923. Fifteen carcasses have been condemned as infected with Tuberculosis. There has been an increase in the amount of meat condemned affected with Tuberculosis, viz., 1,550 lbs. above the quantity destroyed in 1923. There was a decrease of 673 lbs. in the amount of condemned meat affected with disease other than tuberculosis, as compared with the previous year.

The number of animals killed at the Public Abattoir is as follows:—

Beasts	...	...	...	...	1,437
Sheep	...	...	...	...	8,216
Calves	...	...	...	...	246
Pigs	...	...	...	...	4,057
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	13,956
					<hr/>

Bye-laws have been made by the Urban District Council in pursuance of section 169 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and section 129 of the Barry Urban District Council Act, 1913, with respect to Slaughtering-houses provided by the Council.

(c) FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—Eighteen samples of Milk, Butter and Margarine were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst. All samples proved genuine and equal to the recognised standard. In three samples of Butter, preservatives were found to the extent of 0.07 Boric Acid.

(d) ICE-CREAM.—The number of Ice-cream vendors is continually increasing and one is forced to the opinion that very definite regulations are necessary in order to deal effectually with this trade.

#### SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

The inspection of Seamen's Lodging Houses was formerly carried out by the Port Sanitary Department, but in November of 1924, the work was transferred to the Town Department.

There are ninety-six licensed houses, and these have been periodically inspected. Several persons were warned for infringements of the Bye-laws and two persons proceeded against for illegally lodging seamen. Fines were inflicted in these cases of £5 and £2 respectively.

#### RAT DISINFESTATION.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year by the Rat Catcher:—

Number of visits and re-visits to premises ...	...	2,175
Number of baits laid ...	...	3,374
Number of baits taken up ...	...	2,394
Dead rats taken up ...	...	1,838
Traps laid ...	...	64
Used traps and Ferret ...	...	40
Used Gas Machine... ..	...	8
Premises declared free ...	...	94

The above particulars do not include work carried out by Rat Catcher within the area of the Port Sanitary Authority.

### Summary.

The following is a tabular summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year, and action taken under the Public Health Acts or Byelaws, &c.

#### (1) INSPECTIONS.

Number of Houses Inspected ...	...	1,656
Number of Nuisances inspected ...	...	796
Number of Notices served ...	...	796
Number of Extra Visits re Abatement ...	...	2,700

#### (2) HOUSES.

Accumulation of Refuse ...	...	41
Animals kept so as to be a Nuisance ...	...	62
Structural Defects ...	...	423
Houses kept in a filthy condition ...	...	14
Yards kept in a filthy condition ...	...	60
Bedding kept in a dirty condition ...	...	5
Defective Chutes to houses ...	...	191
Defective Roofs to houses ...	...	237
Defective Paving and Flaggings ...	...	210
New Slopstones fixed ...	...	15
Defective floors to houses ...	...	72
Defective Ceilings and Plaster ...	...	141
Defective Slopstones and Discharges ...	...	61

#### (3) DRAINS.

Drains Tested ...	...	406
Drains choked ...	...	187
Defective drains ...	...	46
Defective traps and syphons ...	...	173
Defective ventilating shafts ...	...	32
Cesspools overflowing ...	...	1



(4). WATER CLOSETS.				
Broken Closet pans	...	...	...	73
Dirty Closet Pans ...	...	...	...	58
Defective Flushing Apparatus to closets	...	...	...	72
Closets in a dilapidated condition	...	...	...	4
(5) COMMON LODGING HOUSES.				
Number on Register	...	...	...	4
Number of inspections	...	...	...	48
Number of Nuisances	...	...	...	4
Number of Registered Rooms	...	...	...	26
Number of Beds for Lodgers	...	...	...	162
(6) COWSHEDS.				
Number on Register	...	...	...	19
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	76
Number of Defects and nuisances	...	...	...	17
(7) DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.				
Number on Register	...	...	...	102
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	210
Defects remedied	...	...	...	15
(8) SCHOOLS.				
Number of Schools	...	...	...	10
Number of visits	...	...	...	40
Number of Defects...	...	...	...	7
Number of Drains tested	...	...	...	1
(9) DISINFECTION.				
Number of Houses Disinfected	...	...	...	274
Articles of Bedding and Clothing	...	...	...	2,211
Articles of Bedding and Clothing destroyed	...	...	...	102
Books Disinfected	...	...	...	61

## 8.—Public Health Staff.

A complete list of the Public Health Officers, with their qualifications, can be found in the front portion of this report.

## 9.—Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	128
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts, 1919 or 1923—					
(1) By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	45
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	34
1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses—					
Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses in-					
spectred for housing defects (under P.H. or Housing					
Acts)					
...	...	...	...	...	1,656
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected					
and recorded under the Housing (Insp. of District)					
Regs. 1910					
...	...	...	...	...	1,341
(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so					
dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for					
human habitation					
...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those re-					
ferred to under the preceding sub-heading) found					
not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human					
habitation					
...	...	...	...	...	796

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authorities of their Officers ... 711

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under section 28 of the H.T.P., &c. Act, 1919 ...

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil

(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—

(a) By Owners ...	} All Notices served under provisions of P.H.A.
(b) By Local Authorities in default of Owners ...	

(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close... ..

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 796

(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—

(a) By Owners ...	743
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909.

(1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... Nil

(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil

(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... Nil

(4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil

(5) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1924.

TABLE XVII.

Months.	Sunshine.			Rainfall.	
	Hours.	Maximum.	Days with no sun.	Inches.	Rain days.
January ... ..	57.4	6.9	14	4.80	21
February ... ..	75.5	6.8	7	.45	6
March ... ..	152.0	9.2	2	1.36	8
April ... ..	159.0	12.2	2	2.67	12
May ... ..	157.4	13.6	1	4.16	22
June ... ..	165.4	13.2	4	2.46	13
July ... ..	233.3	14.1	1	6.78	14
August ... ..	168.4	12.3	2	6.79	25
September ... ..	107.9	9.5	3	5.65	23
October ... ..	78.7	8.2	9	7.10	20
November ... ..	56.7	7.2	12	3.06	13
December ... ..	52.2	6.0	10	4.68	19
Totals ... ..	1,463.9	—	67	49.96	196

# Barry Port Sanitary Authority.

## CHAIRMAN:

MR. D. T. HOWE, J.P.

## VICE-CHAIRMAN:

MR. T. EVANS.

## MEMBERS:

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

## CLERK TO THE AUTHORITY:

MR. T. B. TORDOFF.

## Health Committee:

DR. P. J. O'DONNELL, J.P. (Chairman).

Mrs. B. A. LEWIS.

Mr. B. CARPENTER.

Mr. T. EVANS.

Mr. D. T. HOWE, J.P.

Mr. A. J. HOPKIN.

Mr. E. T. LAWRENCE.

Dr. E. E. OWENS, M.C.

Mr. A. OWEN.

Mr. E. E. J. WILLIAMS.

## Staff of Port Sanitary Authority:

### PORT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

ERNEST I. DAVIES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Wales).

### CHIEF PORT SANITARY INSPECTOR:

D\*X CHARLES HOCKLEY.

### ASSISTANT INSPECTORS:

\*x J. H. LEWIS.

c J. T. EVANS.

W. J. HOPKINS.

### RAT CATCHER.

J. DAVIES.

x Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

\* Holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

D Holds Diploma of the Sanitary Inspector's Association.

c Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Sanitary Inspectors' Association Examination Board.

# Barry Port Sanitary Authority.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,

BARRY.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.*

MRS. LEWIS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1924.

I have to tender my thanks to the Officers of H.M. Customs, Officers of the Board of Trade, Dock Officials of the Great Western Railway and Police, for their valuable co-operation and assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

PERCY W. KENT,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

*April, 1925.*

## PORT OF BARRY.

The Barry Docks consist of three docks, situated on the North side of the Bristol Channel about nine miles South West of Cardiff.

The Docks possess great advantages in having the entrances in a good position, and close to deep water.

By means of the low water entrance (Lady Windsor Lock) ships can enter and leave the Docks at almost any state of the tide.

The total area of the wet docks is 114 acres, and the whole of the docks are well equipped for ships of heavy tonnage.

The figures here given indicate the nature and amount of trade done.

The Imports and Exports for the years 1923 and 1924 are as follows:—

IMPORTS.					
			1923.		
				1924.	
Timber and Deals	...	...	3,200 tons	...	17,684 tons
Pitwood and Mining Timber	...	...	430,112 "	...	316,748 "
Grain and Flour...	...	...	92,810 "	...	113,408 "
Oil	...	...	—	...	785 "
General Merchandise	...	...	7,095 "	...	6,721 "
Building Sand	...	...	15,461 "	...	9,878 "
Ballast	...	...	—	...	3,723 "
Total Imports	...	...	548,678 tons.	...	468,947 tons.
EXPORTS.					
Coal and Coke	...	...	10,189,800 tons.	...	9,052,443 tons.
Tinplates	...	...	—	...	3,342 "
Cement	...	...	—	...	42,409 "
Grain and Flour...	...	...	—	...	16,834 "
Oil	...	...	—	...	826 "
General Merchandise	...	...	85,153 "	...	24,228 "
Ballast...	...	...	—	...	98 "
Total Exports	...	...	10,274,953 tons.	...	9,140,180 tons.
Total Imports and Exports	...	...	10,823,631 tons.	...	9,608,342 tons.



## Sanitary Control of Ships in the Port of Barry.

MASTERS OF VESSELS ARRIVING IN THE PORT OF BARRY ARE ISSUED WITH  
THE UNDERMENTIONED PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS:—

1.—All vessels arriving at the Port of Barry, and lying in the said Port are subject to the sanitary control of the Port Medical Officer of Health or his Officials.

2.—Every Master and other person in charge of a ship arriving in the Port of Barry with any person on board suffering from any notifiable disease or sickness are not allowed to leave the vessel before having been examined by the Port Medical Officer of Health.

3.—Notice is to be given at once of every case of notifiable disease or any illness arising on board whilst lying in this Port to the Port Medical Officer.

4.—Special care must be taken to report every case of disease or death which happened on board during the voyage.

5.—Vessels carrying the yellow flag by day, or light by night, are not allowed to have any communication whatever with other vessels or persons from the shore.

6.—In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Acts, it is required that all Water Closets or Privies on Ships, shall at all times while in Port, be kept free from nuisance, and all living spaces in a sanitary condition.

7.—Attention is urgently directed to nuisances on Ships arising from accumulation of refuse on deck. Notice is hereby given to Officers in charge of vessels that all animal and vegetable refuse must be burnt; but if this is impossible, it must be disposed of in such a manner as to avoid a nuisance. Masters of vessels before entering Barry Docks must have their decks cleared of all offensive refuse.

8.—Masters and Officers failing to comply with the above regulations shall be liable to a heavy penalty in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Acts and Regulations of the Ministry of Health.

### CHOLERA REGULATIONS.

The occurrence of Cholera in some eastern countries and ports render vigilance necessary if immunity from the introduction of Cholera is to be secured. The precautions essential to safeguard against this disease have been observed, and the port remained free from any case of Cholera throughout the year to which this report relates.

### PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

Plague has been reported in Indian and other Ports, and ships arriving directly or indirectly from foreign ports, where plague has been present, received prompt and efficient control upon arrival, and all necessary measures have been enforced to ensure freedom from this disease. No infected ship was docked at Barry during 1924.

### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Arrangements have been made with the Cardiff Port Sanitary Authority for isolating persons suffering from Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Plague on board ships. The expenses of the buildings and upkeep of the hospital are jointly borne with Cardiff. The Provision is for 16 beds, in addition to the apartments and offices for attendants. The island is 40 acres in extent, and about 4 miles distant from the mainland, and is situated near the Mooring Station appointed for infected vessels bound for Barry Docks. This cannot be considered satisfactory, owing to it being found impossible to land on the Flat Holms when the weather is bad.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Regulations of the Ministry of Health relating to Infectious Disease, and which came into operation on August 1st, 1920, cited as the Port Sanitary Authorities (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1920, have been observed.



Particular attention has been given to vessels on which cases of Infectious Diseases have been notified during the year.

The crews' living spaces of twelve vessels were disinfected where disease had occurred while at sea.

The following tables give particulars of the cases reported on vessels while in dock, and the precautions taken to prevent the spread of disease.

TABLE I.  
DIPHTHERIA.

Date. 1924.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Cases	Remarks.
August 6th	S.S. Eolo	San Lorenzo <i>via</i> Belfast	1	N.E., age 28. Fireman. Removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry. Forecastsles disinfected, &c.
			1	

TABLE II.  
CHICKEN POX.

March 11	...	S.S. Pisco	...	Marseilles	...	1	A.Z. 32 yrs. Cook. Removed to Small Pox Hospital, Barry. Crew vaccinated and quarters disinfected Daily visitation of ship.
						1	

TABLE III.  
ENTERIC FEVER.

March 31st	...	S.S. Stilbe	...	St. Nazaire	...	1	G.D. 19 yrs. Fireman. Removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff, there diagnosed as suffering from enteric fever.
April 3rd	...	S.S. Grelcaldy	...	Piraeus <i>via</i> Algiers and Ipswich	...	1	J.C. 18 years. Apprentice. Patient left ship for home in Barry, and certified by his doctor to be suffering from enteric. Patient's berth disinfected, and sample of ship's water sent for analysis.
June 23rd	...	S.S. Pencarrow	...	Antwerp	...	1	B.F., A.B. Captain reported that B.F. was removed to hospital at Antwerp. Ship disinfected at Antwerp.
Nov. 12th	...	S.S. Sna 6	...	Rouen	...	1	C.B. 31 yrs. Donkeyman. Removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
						4	

TABLE IV.  
MEASLES.\*

Date. 1924.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Cases	Remarks.
April 7th	... S.S. Navasota ...	River Plate <i>via</i> London ...	1	B.L., 26 yrs. 4th Engineer. Re- moved to Infectious Diseases Hos- pital, Barry. Disinfection of patient's berth and bedding, cloth- ing, etc.
			1	

TABLE V.  
DYSENTERY.

January 10th	... S.S. Ansolo Savono I	Hamburg ...	1	T.B., 29 yrs. A.B. Medical treat- ment on board.
March 17	... S.S. River Hudson...	Glasgow ...	1	G.R., 30 yrs. A.B. Medical treat- ment on board, and removed to Sea- men's Hospital, Cardiff.
April 16th.	... S.S. Treglisson ...	Rotterdam ...	1	A.M., 32 yrs. Fireman. Removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
Nov. 24th	... S.S. Iberia ...	Bordeaux ...	5	J. G., 26 yrs. } A.A., 24 yrs. } Medical treat- L.P., 30 yrs. } on I.M., 24 yrs. } Board. P.D., 25 yrs. }
			8	

TABLE VI.  
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

January 14th	... S.S. Borinage ...	St. Nazaire ...	1	D.P., 26 yrs. Wireless. Medical treatment on board, then returned home to Denmark.
February 13	... S.S. Harfleur ...	Havre ...	1	P.B., 24 yrs. A.B. Medical treat- ment on board, and returned to his home in France.
March 24th	... S.S. Royal Prince ...	Vancouver <i>via</i> Dunkirk ...	1	G.W., 42 yrs. Purser. Captain reported that Purser landed at Fal- mouth and died within 10 minutes of landing. Patient's berth dis- infected at Barry.
April 16	... S.S. Treglisson ...	Rotterdam ...	1	H.M., 24 yrs. Fireman. Removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff, died on May 7th, 1924.

TABLE VI.—continued

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—continued.

Date. 1924.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Cases	Remarks.
July 11th ...	S.S. Skegland ...	Bordeaux ...	1	A.B., 20 yrs. A.B. Medical treatment on board.
October 18th ...	S.S. Pena Rocias ...	Cork ...	1	C.D., 19 yrs. Fireman. Removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
			6	

TABLE VII.

## INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA

January 16th ...	S.S. Nariva ...	Buenos Aires <i>via</i> London	3	N.O., 28 yrs. Fireman H.N., 26 yrs. Fireman C.O., 30 yrs. Fireman Medical treatment on board, then removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.	suffering from Influenza.
February 11 ...	S.S. Alu Mendi ...	Bilboa ...	1	Z.E., 40 yrs. Chief Engineer, suffering from influenza, medical treatment on board.	
March 13th ...	S.S. Niceto de Larrinaga ...	Manchester	1	A.E., 24 yrs. Fireman. Suffering from Influenzal Pneumonia, removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.	
April 9th ...	S.S. Burriana ...	Bordeaux	1	R.R., 25 yrs. Fireman suffering from Influenza, removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.	
August 2nd ...	S.S. Bridgepool ...	Newfoundland	1	C.C., 19 yrs. Apprentice, suffering from influenza, removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry. Clothing and berth disinfected.	
August 28th ...	S.S. Bridgepool ...	Newfoundland	1	A.C., 16 yrs. apprentice, suffering from Influenza, removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry.	
Nov. 5th ...	S.S. Genua ...	Hamburg	1	K.K., 31 yrs. Fireman, suffering from broncho-pneumonia. Removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff	
Nov. 7th ...	S.S. Conte Stefano Tesza... ...	Antwerp	1	F.A., 37 yrs. Carpenter suffering from pneumonia, medical treatment on board.	

TABLE VII.—Continued.  
INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.—Continued.

Date. 1923.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Cases	Remarks.
Nov. 19th	... S.S. Aperimac ...	Liverpool ...	3	P.V., 40 yrs. Fireman, suffering from broncho-pneumonia, removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff. G.G., 32 yrs., Fireman. B.N. 34. A.B., suffering from influenza, medical treatment on board
Dec. 1st	... S.S. Bergdolen ...		1	R.M. 19. Steward, suffering from influenza, removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
Dec. 24th	... S.S. Nicholas ...	Avonmouth	1	S.M., 28 yrs. Donkeyman, suffering from influenza, medical treatment on board.
			15	

TABLE VIII.  
MALARIA.

May 7th	... S.S. Nagara ...	River Plate <i>via</i> London ...	1	J.H., 40 yrs. Fireman. Removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
May 12th	... P.L.M. 12 ...	Algiers ...	1	G.L., 20 yrs. Fireman. Removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
July 16th	... S.S. Kilcredane ...	Dunkirk ...	1	E.B., 24 yrs. Steward. Removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
Oct. 4th	... S.S. Diadem ...	Karachi <i>via</i> Hamburg ...	1	A.W., 41 yrs. Fireman. Removed to Hospital at Perim, August 18th, 1924.
Oct. 27th	... S.S. Snefeld ...	Bordeaux ...	1	J.H., 23 years. A.B. Removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
Nov. 12th	... S.S. Kayson ...	Brake <i>via</i> Bremen ...	1	M.S., 40 yrs. Donkeyman. Medical treatment on board.
Nov. 15th	... S.S. Emile Dalmas...	Rotterdam ...	10	4 officers, 3 A.B's and 3 firemen. Medical treatment on board.
			16	

#### MALARIA.

The following printed instructions are issued to Masters of vessels entering the Port of Barry.

1. Malaria is a disease which can both be prevented and cured, if the proper treatment is adopted. Man can only be infected through being bitten by a particular kind of mosquito which has previously bitten another person suffering from malaria. In order to protect the crew from infection, **every member** should



be given preventive doses of quinine on the date of arrival in a malarious port, and nightly thereafter, take a dose of five grains of quinine in solution each evening at six p.m., and a second dose of five grains at midnight. Continue these protective doses nightly until the ship has been two clear days at sea on the homeward voyage.

2. If pills and coated tablets are the only supply of quinine available the number of pills or tablets necessary for dose prescribed should be crushed and dissolved in a wine-glass of water containing three or four drops of diluted sulphuric acid (elixir of vitriol).

3. In ports where malaria is known to exist, select an anchorage as far off from the shore as is possible. Allow no members of the crew ashore except when absolutely necessary and even then limit their visits to daylight (as the mosquitoes are most active after sunset).

4. All the members of the crew should be provided with full-size mosquito nets and **compelled to use them** while in a malaria infected port. Should any of the crew develop the disease, if possible isolate him, and make him sleep under mosquito netting. Fumigate with sulphur, or spray with formalin or formaldehyde, the quarters in which he was sleeping before isolation. This will kill any mosquitoes and so prevent the rest of the men being bitten.

### TREATMENT OF A PATIENT WITH MALARIA.

He should be put to bed and should be given ten grains of quinine in solution three times a day (preferably at 6 a.m., noon and 6 p.m.) on each of the following five days (total 30 grains a day in each of the five days—150 grains). The first dose on the first day should be accompanied by a purge of Epsom Salts. After recovery from the attack he should be given 30 grains of quinine (in three doses of ten grains each) every Sunday during the remainder of the voyage; and whenever he gets another attack of fever he should be given 30 grains of quinine every day for five days, as on the occasion of his first attack.

NOTE.—The quinine treatment may cause temporary deafness and noises in the ears for a day or two, but this is more than compensated by the great benefit gained.

TABLE IX.  
VENEREAL DISEASES.

Date. 1924.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Cases	Remarks.
March 29th	S.S. Treloske	Marseilles	2	J.M., 21 yrs., A.B. { Referred to G.J., 22 yrs. Carpenter { Clinic Woodlands Road, Barry, for treatment.
May 20th	SS. Baron Jedburgh	Hamburg	1	I.K., 32 yrs. Cook. Medical treat- ment on board.
June 7th	S.S. Beak	Havre	1	A.L., 24 yrs. Fireman. Removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
June 23rd	S.S. Mimi	Colinet Bay, New- foundland	1	A.B., 19 yrs. A.N. Medical treat- ment on board.
Sept. 16th	S.S. Severn	Rotterdam	1	F.W., 31 yrs. Fireman. Referred to Barry Clinic for treatment.
Nov. 22nd.	S.S. Argaz	La Pallice	1	B.B., 37 yrs. Steward. Referred to Barry Clinic for treatment.
			7	



TABLE X.

## MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES, ETC.

Abscess	...	...	...	8
Alcoholism	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis	...	...	...	2
Apoplexy	...	...	...	1 (died)
Bronchitis	...	...	...	2
Bright's Disease...	...	...	...	2
Cancer	...	...	...	1
Cardiac Disease	...	...	...	1
Drowned at Sea	...	...	...	3
Gastritis	...	...	...	3
Hernia	...	...	...	2
Injuries, Accidental	...	...	...	32 (2 deaths).
Nasal Catarrh	...	...	...	1
Nervous Debility	...	...	...	1
Neuralgia	...	...	...	1
Opium Poisoning	...	...	...	1
Paralysis of Face	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis	...	...	...	1 (died).
Rheumatism	...	...	...	4
Sciatica	...	...	...	2
Skin Diseases	...	...	...	2
Suicide	...	...	...	1
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	1
				—
				74
				—

## RAT DESTRUCTION.

The Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, which came into operation on January 1st, 1920, enables Port Sanitary Authorities to take effective measures for de-ratisation of vessels. The usefulness of this enactment is fully proved, and much practical service has been possible under its provision.

Systematic attention has been given to the work of clearing, as far as possible, rats and other vermin from vessels.

A supply of traps is kept for use upon ships whilst in port, also for service in Factories and Workshops around the docks. Rat guards are kept at the Port Sanitary Office, and are available for use on grain ships and other vessels requiring same when in harbour.

The Port Sanitary Authority has a competent Rat Catcher in its service. This officer has rendered most effective service, he has employed various methods, including poisons, traps, dogs and ferrets for destroying rats on ships. A tabulated statement, showing the methods in operation and the amount of work done during the year is given. It will be seen by the appended table that rat destruction was carried out on 34 ships 2,160 Rats being destroyed on same. 849 rats were caught on the docks and in the warehousees on the dock-side. Messrs. Ranks Ltd. report 853 rats destroyed in the Atlantic Flour Mills making the total number of rats destroyed in the Port of Barry during the year 3,962.

Twelve Rats caught on four different ships were submitted for bacteriological examination and reported to show no evidence of B. Pestis. Of the 34 ships deratised, traps, poisons, and ferrets were used on 28 vessels, and 6 ships were fumigated throughout with Sulphur. The continuous activity of rat destruction on ships is appreciated by the Masters and Crew, who, whenever possible, render necessary assistance. Twelve ships were examined on which no rats were found.

TABLE XI.  
RAT DESTRUCTION ON SHIPS DURING 1924.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Where from.	No. of Rats	How Destroyed
February 4 ...	S.S. Ada ...	Norwegian ...	Bordeaux ...	20	Poison & Traps
February 6 ...	S.S. Betula ...	Swedish... ..	Blaye ...	30	" "
March 18 ...	S.S. Tiberton ...	British ...	Vancouver ...	52	" "
April 1 ...	S.S. Hercules ...	Norwegian ...	St. Nazaire ...	39	" "
" 4 ...	S.S. Port Gwarra	British ...	Karachi ...	72	" "
" 8 ...	S.S. Asator ...	Norwegian ...	Nantes ...	42	" "
" 24 ...	S.S. Arncliffe ...	British ...	Rosario ...	47	" "
" 25 ...	S.S. Grelstone ...	British ...	Antwerp ...	66	" "
June 6 ...	S.S. Nirefs ...	Greek ...	Brixham ...	20	" "
" 14 ...	S.S. Brabant ...	Norwegian ...	London ...	32	" "
August 13 ...	S.S. Antar ...	British ...	Genoa ...	50	Fumigation SO <sub>2</sub>
" 13 ...	S.S. Nivose ...	Italian ...	Alexandria ...	21	Traps & Poison
" 23 ...	S.S. City of Cambridge	British ...	Dunkirk ...	82	Fumigation SO <sub>2</sub>
Sept. 2 ...	S.S. Atlantica ...	Italian ...	Liverpool ...	35	Fumigation SO <sub>2</sub>
" 4 ...	S.S. Haigtown ...	British ...	Alexandria ...	264	Fumigation SO <sub>2</sub>
" 4 ...	Essex Abbey ...	British ...	Antwerp ...	27	Traps & Poison
" 6 ...	S.S. Baron Polwarth	British ...	Sharpness ...	6	" "
" 9 ...	S.S. Queensland Transport	British ...	Rotterdam ...	47	" "
" 9 ...	S.S. Bretwalda ...	British ...	Hull ...	41	" "
" 11 ...	S.S. George M. Embiricos	Greek ...	Rotterdam ...	155	Fumigation SO <sub>2</sub>
" 15 ...	S.S. Silverbirch ...	British ...	Portishead ...	21	Traps & Poison
" 16 ...	S.S. Trevilly ...	British ...	Jacobstadt ...	35	" "
" 17 ...	S.S. Wilfred ...	Norwegian ...	Alexandria ...	74	" "
" 19 ...	S.S. Mikelis ...	Greek ...	Leixeos ...	92	" "
October 1 ...	S.S. Arizona ...	Danish ...	Esberg ...	163	Fumigation SO <sub>2</sub>
" 30 ...	S.S. Joannis ...	Greek ...	Sharpness ...	71	Traps & Poison
Nov. 5 ...	S.S. Zinovia ...	Greek ...	Piraeus ...	34	" "
" 28 ...	S.S. Nolanda ...	British ...	Newfoundland	75	" "
Dec. 2 ...	S.S. Nivose ...	Italian ...	Montreal ...	35	" "
" 2 ...	S.S. Dungeness ...	British ...	Rotterdam ...	88	" "
" 3 ...	S.S. Belfri ...	Norwegian ...	Bordeaux ...	33	" "
" 8 ...	S.S. Bradburn ...	British ...	London ...	91	" "
" 9 ...	S.S. Trevilly ...	British ...	Antwerp ...	135	" "
" 9 ...	S.S. Laminton ...	British ...	Avonmouth ...	65	" "
			Total ...	2,160	

TABLE XII.  
FORM B (MINISTRY OF HEALTH).  
RATS DESTROYED IN 1924.

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year.
Black Rats ...	188	194	177	225	208	145	124	141	730	213	162	502	3,009
Brown Rats ...	42	33	36	65	44	52	32	50	110	71	48	87	670
Rats examined	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	12
Rats infected with Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Rats not Infected	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	12

TABLE XIII.

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

## FORM C. (MINISTRY OF HEALTH).

PARTICULARS RELATING TO VESSELS "INFECTED" OR "SUSPECTED," OR FROM INFECTED PORTS.

Name of Vessel	Date of Arrival.	Whether infected, suspected or from an infected Port? 3.	Methods of Rat Destruction employed.			Number of Rats killed.	Whether certificate of Deratisation was issued?	Remarks.
			Fumigation by Sulphur Dioxide. 4.	Fumigation by Hydrocyanic Acid. 5.	Trapping poisoning, etc. 6.			
1.	2.			5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
S.S. PORT GUARRA	April 3	Indirect from an infected port.	—	—	Trapping. and Poisoning.	72	No.	Vessel from KARACHI via Portishead.

45

TABLE XIV.

## FORM D. (MINISTRY OF HEALTH).

VESSELS (OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH IN FORM C), SUBJECTED TO MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION.

Number of Vessels fumigated by SO <sub>2</sub> .	Number of Rats killed.	Number of Vessels fumigated by HCN.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed.	Number of Rats killed.	Number of Fumigation Certificates issued on Form "Port 10."	Number of other certificates issued.	Remarks.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
6	770	—	—	28	1,390	—	19	Certificates issued for Spanish Ports.



### WATER SUPPLY.

Drinking water is supplied by the Great Western Railway Company for vessels using Barry Docks. Inspection was made of the wells, pumping stations and storage reservoirs. The wells are situated near the river Ely. The water varies in quality from time to time, several samples were taken for analysis, and reports show evidence of surface pollution during heavy rainfall. The storage reservoir is well situated and considerable care is taken to protect the water supply. The water would be safer and more reliable if passed through filter beds before distribution.

Forty-three samples of water were taken from the tanks of vessels arriving from foreign ports. Twenty-three of these samples were found to be satisfactory, eleven of doubtful purity and five were reported to be contaminated. In each case where the water was found unsatisfactory, the tanks were emptied and cleansed before taking a fresh supply of water on board.

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

The Port Sanitary Officers have made frequent inspection of all sanitary conveniences on the dock side. Nuisances discovered have been reported upon, and the persons responsible for same were requested to remedy all defects, and want of cleanliness where necessary. In three instances the attention of owners of Factories and Workshops were directed to the unsatisfactory type of sanitary conveniences provided for the use of workmen and improved facilities have been provided.

### FOOD INSPECTION.

The Public Health (Unsound Food) and Foreign Meat Regulations have been carried out so far as their provisions relate to the Inspection of Food arriving by ship from home and foreign ports.

Considerable quantities of frozen and chilled meat have arrived by rail for storage and distribution and meat kept in Cold storage has been inspected. Three part cargoes of various food stuffs were imported during the year.

Records of imported foods are kept and the result of Inspections made of meat and other foods to which the regulations apply.

On July 17th, the S.S. Maio arrived from Lisbon with 867 cwts. of apples. These were imported in good condition.

In August the S.S. Janeta discharged a part cargo of Corned Beef in good condition from the River Plate ports.

During November the S.S. Khartum arrived from Zarate River Plate with a part cargo of Corned Beef, this was found to be in good condition.

In January inspection was made of 312, 6lb. tins of Corned Beef which had been in store for several years and had become unfit for food. This unsound meat was destroyed.

Imported grain and flour amounted to 113,408 tons as compared with 92,810 tons for 1923. The grain and flour imports were of good quality. The Ministry of Health approved the appointment of the Chief Port Sanitary Inspector to act under the Unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations. This Officer holds the Meat and other Foods Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

### FOREIGN ANIMALS ORDER 1910-1919.

The Orders prohibit the importation of animals into British home ports from scheduled ports and countries, and also provide for cleansing and disinfection of vessels on which animals are carried.

36 animals have been reported on board vessels, *i.e.*, 22 pigs, 11 Sheep and 3 Oxen. The number of dogs on vessels inspected during the year was 420.

The Chief Port Sanitary Inspector has been appointed under the Diseases of Animals Act, to carry out the Foreign Animals Order, 1910 and other orders of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. In all instances where animals have been found on board vessels, the regulations of the Foreign Animals Order have been enforced.

## SHIPPING RETURNS.

The number of vessels arriving in Barry Docks during 1924 was 3,367 with a net registered tonnage of 4,112,100 compared with 3,805 with a net registered tonnage of 4,751,462 tons during 1923. The total imports and exports during the year amount to 9,608,342 tons, as compared with 10,823,031 for the year 1923. The exports were principally Coal and Cement, in addition to these approximately 30,000 of General Merchandise was exported. Imports consisted mainly of grain and timber. The imports amounted to 468,947 tons and the exports 9,140,180 tons.

## INSPECTION OF SHIPPING.

Vessels are inspected under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1875, and other statutes. Section 110 of the Act of 1875, states that a ship when within the district of a local Authority, shall be dealt with as a house within the district.

The administrative duties of the Officers of a Port Sanitary Authority include many matters which have a distinct bearing on the health and comfort of the men who man our merchant vessels. The healthiness or otherwise of seafaring men is largely determined by the standard of sanitation prevailing on merchant ships.

The duties of Port Sanitary Officers, when inspecting ships include attention to cleanliness, lighting ventilation, and the provision of stores or other suitable means of warming crews' living spaces: also the prevention of dampness and offensive effluvia in same.

Water Closets, Chain Lockers, Limbers, Bilges, Holds, and fore and aft peaks often require attention. Drinking water tanks and store rooms for provisions are also inspected, and orders given for cleansing same when necessary.

The tabulated particulars given in this report indicate the large amount of work devolving upon Port Sanitary Officers. A staff of four Inspectors are engaged in carrying out official Port Sanitary duties, and the sanitary inspection of shipping has been regularly and systematically carried out during the year.

Special visits have been made to vessels arriving from home ports, upon communications being received from Sanitary Officers of the various ports complaining of defects on board for which they had served notices.

The necessary cleansing and repairs have frequently been done at Barry, and notices complied with before the vessels proceeded to sea.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, a record is kept of all vessels inspected, and the result of such inspection. All defects are recorded, the attention of the Master or Officer in charge of any vessel is at once directed to the defects discovered, and the work required to be done.

The notices served for the abatement of nuisances during the year under review received due attention, and all notices were complied with at the time of making this report.

There is room for much improvement in the hygienic arrangement of crews' living spaces in the ordinary type of Merchant Vessels. Better provision could be made in many ships, and the health and well-being of the men concerned benefited. Barry being mainly a coal exporting port, the vessels using the docks are mainly what are known as tramp steamers, which require a considerable attention, if a reasonable standard of sanitary fitness is to be maintained.

The number of vessels inspected was 2,840 compared with 3,377 for 1932 a decrease of 537 for the past year. Four hundred and thirty-six were found with the living spaces or the sanitary conveniences in a more or less dirty or defective condition as compared with 478 for 1923. Three hundred and twenty-two written notices were served and 141 verbal orders were given to owners or Officers in charge to remedy insanitary conditions. All orders issued were complied with and no Statutory Notices were served.



The number of seamen upon ships during 1924 was 69,157 as compared with 77,066 for 1923. a large number of vessels trading at Barry direct from foreign are from French ports, a considerable trade is carried on between Italian, Spanish, German, Belgian, Mediteranaen, and Scandinavian ports, and a few vessels arrive from North and South American ports. Vessels arrive from London, Liverpool and Hull that have discharged cargoes at these ports from India and China. Occasionally a steam ship arrives direct from Karachi or Bombay with grain.

The trade of Barry Docks is principally the exportation of Coal, and the importation of grain and pitwood.

The tables given show the amount and tonnage of Shipping, foreign and coastwise, trading at Barry Docks during 1924, and the sanitary inspection of same.

The difference in the number of coasting vessels entering the docks, and the number inspected is due to the steam sand barges and small motor craft which ply constantly during the year between Barry Docks and Barry and Cardiff Roads, also the pleasure passenger steamers which ply during the summer months. These vessels are recorded in the official Dock Shipping Returns and make a total 3,367 vessels for the year. These small coasting vessels do not require inspection on every occasion they enter the docks.

The following table shows the number of vessels inspected and the nationality of same.

TABLE XV.  
SHIPS INSPECTED DURING 1924.

Nationality.						Motor and Steam.	Sail.	Total.
Argentine	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
American	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
British...	...	...	...	...	...	1,531	16	1,547
Belgian	...	...	...	...	...	42	—	42
Dutch ...	...	...	...	...	...	44	—	44
Esthonian	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
French...	...	...	...	...	...	444	—	444
Finnish	...	...	...	...	...	7	—	7
Greek ...	...	...	...	...	...	132	—	132
German	...	...	...	...	...	39	—	39
Hungarian	...	...	...	...	...	8	—	8
Italian...	...	...	...	...	...	104	—	104
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Danish	...	...	...	...	...	58	1	59
Latvian	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	188	—	188
Peruvian	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Portugese	...	...	...	...	...	37	—	37
Russian	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Roumanian	...	...	...	...	...	6	—	6
Spanish	...	...	...	...	...	107	—	107
Swedish	...	...	...	...	...	42	—	42
Yugo Slavakian	...	...	...	...	...	20	—	20
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,823	17	2,840

TABLE XVI.

FORM A (Ministry of Health).—Amount of Shipping inspected during the year 1924.

	Number	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		No. reported to be defective.	No. of Orders issued.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.		
FOREIGN—						
Steamers ... ..	1,418	2,098,904	34	1,418	312	312
Motors ... ..	4	11,077	—	4	—	—
Sailing ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign ...	1,422	2,109,981	34	1,422	312	312
COASTWISE—						
Steamers ... ..	1,386	1,895,650	14	1,386	124	124
Motors ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sailing ... ..	32	1,600	—	32	—	—
Fishing ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise ...	1,418	1,897,250	14	1,418	124	124
Total Foreign and Coastwise ...	2,840	4,007,231	48	2,840	436	436

TABLE XVII.

Barry Docks.

NUMBER OF VESSELS, REGISTERED TONNAGE, AND TRADE INWARDS AND OUTWARDS, FOR THE YEARS 1889 TO 1924

YEAR	No. of Vessels.	Registered Tonnage.	INWARDS.					OUTWARDS.					TOTAL INWARDS AND OUTWARDS.	YEAR.			
			Pitwood.	Timber	Grain.	Silver Sand.	Iron and Iron Ore	Building Materials.	General Merchandise.	TOTAL INWARDS.	Coal.	Coke.			Patent Fuel	Iron and Iron Ore	General Merchandise.
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1889	598	567,958	7,470	2,343	—	521	942	880	2,589	14,745	1,076,061	12,387	—	2,496	713	1,091,657	1889
1890	1,753	1,692,223	23,918	16,764	—	1,809	7,579	4,655	8,950	63,675	3,135,439	57,277	—	4,597	4,308	3,201,621	1890
1891	2,096	2,007,271	55,020	13,970	—	3,371	2,316	8,965	3,891	87,533	3,904,844	54,777	—	3,755	4,665	3,968,041	1891
1892	2,182	2,236,827	45,593	15,728	—	3,536	387	12,597	3,923	81,764	4,110,622	80,454	—	5,447	5,342	4,201,865	1892
1893	2,162	2,199,906	116,560	14,991	—	4,991	645	6,183	2,036	145,406	4,159,320	52,502	—	414	4,935	4,217,171	1893
1894	2,166	2,510,603	138,603	17,952	—	4,149	548	3,152	3,293	167,697	4,822,921	73,763	—	253	2,380	4,899,317	1894
1895	2,278	2,516,122	174,367	17,419	—	3,666	342	9,587	1,491	206,872	4,998,630	53,202	—	471	7,373	5,059,676	1895
1896	2,646	2,696,743	144,281	33,215	—	5,494	11	22,559	4,886	210,446	5,258,090	21,143	—	31	5,738	5,285,002	1896
1897	2,806	3,167,311	179,103	35,902	—	3,366	3,000	19,510	7,468	248,349	5,817,845	37,075	—	88	4,247	5,859,255	1897
1898	2,271	2,438,960	113,477	28,822	—	2,180	1,705	25,789	6,188	178,161	4,338,212	27,205	2,043	—	5,778	4,373,238	1898
1899	3,270	3,742,356	156,007	51,378	—	4,036	1,902	31,694	7,036	252,053	7,193,747	29,722	200	149	13,446	7,489,317	1899
1900	3,115	3,776,828	215,827	19,017	—	937	560	10,054	8,884	255,279	7,198,103	27,431	752	430	5,001	7,231,717	1900
1901	3,076	3,847,598	174,772	34,781	—	2,814	1,879	17,725	2,281	234,252	7,815,092	29,874	251	724	5,224	7,851,165	1901
1902	3,072	4,157,549	196,401	35,310	—	2,013	5,985	11,429	7,353	258,491	8,649,236	26,272	—	—	6,106	8,681,614	1902
1903	3,126	4,269,153	330,935	26,179	—	—	3,491	13,749	15,224	389,596	8,810,008	30,764	119	630	13,659	8,855,180	1903
1904	3,060	4,313,566	340,256	33,329	—	—	18,832	9,008	22,402	423,827	9,085,505	28,405	768	—	10,753	9,125,431	1904
1905	3,225	4,278,759	309,780	35,943	20,665	400	1,030	13,055	19,123	399,996	8,612,460	38,631	421	780	19,576	8,671,868	1905
1906	3,215	4,603,223	387,003	37,207	56,996	—	3,171	11,932	9,794	506,103	9,690,557	39,069	1,263	3,121	23,370	9,757,380	1906
1907	3,369	4,670,775	373,219	35,752	67,838	594	1,070	20,867	14,777	514,117	9,821,259	60,612	1,225	1,070	26,319	9,910,485	1907
1908	3,338	4,476,000	484,402	44,643	79,233	3,376	—	15,107	9,879	636,640	9,684,884	46,530	594	—	27,477	9,759,485	1908
1909	3,381	4,508,396	508,184	17,709	92,469	1,885	—	14,510	18,353	653,110	10,012,565	37,087	2,911	—	36,611	10,059,174	1909
1910	3,267	4,314,023	494,722	14,374	98,432	—	450	15,032	44,583	667,593	9,638,049	37,773	1,115	450	38,802	9,716,189	1910
1911	2,979	4,036,644	466,263	14,467	104,817	—	510	12,800	35,522	634,379	9,110,916	35,656	1,877	510	33,068	9,182,027	1911
1912	3,140	4,358,663	463,472	17,259	62,540	—	590	29,256	30,713	603,830	9,701,122	27,698	4,288	590	34,227	9,767,925	1912
1913	3,269	4,833,782	503,551	24,086	86,839	800	—	30,053	9,141	654,670	11,005,143	44,568	4,403	—	27,395	11,081,509	1913
1914	3,456	5,061,969	507,113	15,005	87,331	—	752	23,287	23,846	657,334	10,837,834	37,676	2,208	—	37,321	10,915,039	1914
1915	3,740	5,019,827	437,790	12,213	82,649	—	—	17,346	39,398	589,396	9,652,019	55,943	460	—	92,090	9,800,512	1915
1916	3,990	5,231,551	367,811	12,540	79,956	—	—	12,836	36,439	509,582	9,770,814	67,376	669	—	141,293	9,980,152	1916
1917	3,713	4,317,764	214,439	2,457	79,063	—	103	13,937	44,814	354,813	8,340,338	42,892	—	—	195,424	8,578,654	1917
1918	3,312	3,766,449	161,632	11,096	43,014	—	222	11,089	100,017	327,070	7,046,643	20,019	—	—	191,848	7,585,580	1918
1919	3,529	4,461,862	211,059	20,520	61,075	—	—	13,069	47,429	353,152	7,839,560	19,460	105	—	142,583	8,001,708	1919
1920	3,981	4,206,691	226,279	10,866	99,585	—	—	9,774	25,428	371,932	6,895,035	31,320	2,915	—	85,817	7,015,087	1920
1921	2,802	3,334,524	157,358	6,942	65,978	—	—	17,947	40,392	288,617	5,643,895	20,069	818	—	54,600	5,719,382	1921
1922	3,628	4,605,489	344,627	9,439	83,597	—	—	17,523	15,279	470,465	9,813,356	32,040	78	—	74,370	9,919,844	1922
1923	3,805	4,751,462	433,312	—	92,810	—	—	15,461	7,095	548,678	10,063,897	125,903	—	—	85,153	10,274,953	1923
1924	3,367	4,112,100	316,748	17,684	113,403	3,723	—	9,878	6,721	468,162	9,052,443	—	—	—	87,737	9,140,180	1924

## Barry Education Committee

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VICE-CHAIRMAN:

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### Staff of School Medical Service

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER:

PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER:

ERNEST I. DAVIES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Wales).

SCHOOL DENTIST:

D. COWIN, M.B., Ch.B., L.D.S., R.C.S.

SCHOOL NURSES:

MN Mrs. F. REED

†M Mrs. E. K. ATKINSON

MN Miss E. A. THOMAS

MN Miss N. WINDSOR

MN Miss S. E. GREENE.

CHIEF CLERK:

‡sxJ. HAYDN EVANS, M.R.S.I. (Exam.).

CLERK:

W. T. WATHAN.



# Barry Education Committee

(SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE).

## Seventeenth

# Annual Report of the School Medical Officer FOR 1924.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children carried out during the year, 1924.

This report is the seventeenth of its series, and this year has been drawn up on the lines suggested by the Board of Education in the Form 6M of December, 1924.

The year under review saw one change in the specialist staff, viz.:—the appointment of Dr. A. Mason Jones as Aural Specialist in place of Mr. W. Everett—Surgeon to the Accident Hospital—who had been relieved of the ear, nose and throat work.

The Board's Medical Officer visited Barry on Tuesday, February 5th, 1924, and reported that the Authority's scheme is comprehensive and leaves practically no activity of importance entirely untouched.

An important factor in the efficiency of the work is the convenient distance of the Health Centre from the Child's home or school.

Little difficulty is experienced in getting parents to bring their children to the clinic as was the case in earlier days. They realise that the majority of children suffering from debility, gastric disturbances, and similar troubles can be cured by dietetic and hygienic methods alone, without the aid of the bottle of medicine. The school dental service is doing its part towards the alleviation of intestinal troubles. The parents frequently express their gratitude that such clinics are provided. The best results can only be obtained with the co-operation of both child and parents.

Every effort is made to persuade the parents to seek advice and treatment from their family doctor whilst on the other hand the local doctors refer many cases to the school doctor.

Again, I desire to record my thanks to the teachers, and school medical staff, for their co-operation in the work.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

PERCY W. KENT,

School Medical Officer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

BARRY.

March, 1924.



## STAFF.

## 1. Full particulars of the staff for the School Medical Service.

(a) MEDICAL.—The medical staff of the School Medical Service is composed of the following officials:

- |  |   |            |
|--|---|------------|
| <p>(1) One School Medical Officer.<br/>One Assistant Medical Officer<br/>One School Dentist.</p>                                     | } | Whole-time |
| <p>(2) Two Surgeons (one Throat, Nose and Ear Clinic).<br/>(one X-Ray treatment of ringworm).<br/>These Officials are part-time.</p> |   |            |

(b) NURSING.—There are five school nurses who also act as health visitors.

The Board of Education have drawn the Authority's attention to the Nursing Staff. They expect in an area of the size of Barry that a Staff equivalent to at least two and a half whole-time nurses should be employed, whereas at present each of the nurses gives one third of her time to the School Medical Service.

(c) CLERICAL.—Two clerks are engaged in clerical work relating to the medical inspection and treatment of school children.

## CO-ORDINATION.

## 2. Arrangements for the co-ordination of the work of the School Medical Service with that of other Health Services.

The School Medical and Public Health Services are under one head; the Medical Officer of Health acts as School Medical Officer and is assisted by an Assistant Medical Officer. The School Nurses also act as Health Visitors. The clerical work relating to both services is carried out in the same office.

(a) Infant and Child Welfare.—The work of this branch of the Public Health Service is carried out by the same staff. The records of the children are subsequently transferred to the School Medical Service.

(b) Debilitated Children under School Age. These cases are visited at the homes by the the Health Visitors and necessitous cases referred to the Welfare Clinic, or Poor Law Guardians, others are advised to consult their own doctor. Some of these cases are eventually sent to the Tuberculosis Physician for advice and report.

## SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

## SCHOOL HYGIENE.

## 3. Review of the hygienic conditions of the schools in the area.

The schools in the district are of recent construction. The usual type of building is two-storied, with the girls on the first floor and the boys on the ground floor, whilst the infants' school is a single-storied building.

Central halls have been provided in all but five departments, those without being Cadoxton Boys' and Girls' Schools, Barry Island Infants' School, St. Helen's Mixed and Infants' Schools.

A detailed report of the hygienic conditions of the schools has been submitted in the report for 1920 (vide pp. 59 and 60).

## 4. Description of arrangements made and methods adopted for the medical inspection of Children.

In the work of the medical inspection the school nurse marshals the children, and undertakes the minor part of the work, such as—

- (1) Weighing and measuring of children;
- (2) Examination of clothing and foot-gear, as regards sufficiency, and state of repair.

(3) She assists in the dressing and undressing of the children.

(4) She obtains the life and family histories, as regards illness, from the parents.

(5) She makes entries on the medical inspection cards, according to the requirements of the Medical Officer.

The schools are visited by the Medical Officer and School Nurse in accordance with a time-table. Each department is paid one visit a month.

Special cases are referred to the Medical Officer during the routine inspections. These children may or may not be of the Code age-group.

(a) AGE GROUPS.—In the routine examinations four groups of children have been taken into consideration, viz.:—

(1) Entrants.—All children admitted to school during the year.

(2) Intermediate.—Children between eight and nine years of age.

(3) Leavers.—Children between twelve and thirteen years of age, and those over thirteen years who have not previously been examined after attaining the age of twelve.

(4) Other ages.

(b) SCHEDULE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.—The Board's Schedule has been closely followed, and it has been found unnecessary to make any decided departure therefrom.

(c) CRIPPLING DEFECTS.—The Child Welfare Scheme plays an important part in the early ascertainment of crippling defects.

#### FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

##### 5. Review of the facts disclosed by Medical Inspection.

(a) Uncleanliness.—There has been an improvement in the number of cases of uncleanliness found on routine inspection. The trouble from this condition is mainly found in a few families who have been on the black list since the inception of the school medical service. This results in non-attendance at school, loss of education to the child, and waste of time to the School Nurse and the School Medical Officer. In spite of innumerable warnings they still appear in neglected conditions. An experiment was tried in one of the Infants' Schools by soaking the hair with oil and combing with Sacker's hygienic comb. This proved a most rapid and effective method of removing nits. Through the co-operation of the Head Teacher, the parents in many cases have been prevailed upon to purchase this comb from the patentee, though the cost is considerable.

It is pleasing to report that arrangements are complete for the establishment of a Cleansing Station within the area. When compulsory cleansing has commenced then only will these hardened offenders improve in their personal cleanliness.

Head.—3.1 per cent. of the children routinely inspected required treatment for abnormal conditions, being a decrease of 0.9 per cent., as compared with last year.

Body.—0.8 per cent. of the children at the routine inspections required treatment for uncleanliness of the body, as compared with 1.7 for 1923.

(b) Minor Ailments.—These consist of cuts, sores, bruises, abscesses, colds, and indefinite illnesses not classified under subsequent headings. These cases form a large proportion of cases treated at the clinics, as detailed in the appended tables.

(c) Tonsils and Adenoids.—The number of cases shows an increase as compared with last year. The routine inspections disclosed 2.27 per cent. of the children requiring operative treatment, as compared with 1.12 per cent. last year.

(d) Tuberculosis.—These cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer; special cases were also submitted to him by the School Medical Officer, when in doubt. The Tuberculosis Medical Officer issued certificates of fitness or unfitness to the School Medical Officer of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years. Copies of these certificates were forwarded to the attendance department and the schools concerned.

The question of Tuberculosis as it affects the School child is a very important one, and it is essential that this disease should be detected in its incipient stages.

(e) Skin Disease.

Ringworm.—0.09 per cent. of the routine examinations and 1.7 of the Special cases, as compared with 0.04 and 1.16 respectively in 1923, were discovered to be suffering from ringworm of the scalp. This shows a decrease in the number of cases.

The number of cases of ringworm of the body was 14 more than last year.

Scabies.—0.00 per cent. of the routine examinations and 0.80 of the special cases, as compared with 0.08 and 1.46 respectively in 1923, were discovered to be suffering from scabies. This shows a decrease in the number of routine and special cases.

Impetigo.—0.43 per cent. and 7.48 per cent. of the routine and specials were referred for treatment. This shows a marked decrease on the previous year.

(f) External Eye Disease.—During the year 2.12 per cent. routine examinations and 5.33 per cent. special examinations were referred for treatment, as compared with 0.99 and 6.48 for 1923.

(g) Vision and Squint.—The number of cases of Defective Vision has increased slightly, 7.32 per cent. of the routine cases tested, and 3.77 per cent. of special cases compared with 7.0 and 3.77 per cent. respectively were discovered with defective vision. Thirty-eight cases of squint were found, compared with 49 of last year.

(h) Ear Disease and Hearing.—Hearing was defective in 0.48 per cent. and 0.67 of the specials, an increase as compared with last year. Middle ear disease still shows a large number of cases. Other ear diseases show an increase in number.

(i) Dental Defect.—This is by far the commonest disease found on Medical Inspection.

(j) Crippling Defects.—The number of cases requiring special treatment has decreased.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

6. Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of infectious diseases (included action taken under articles 45(b), 53 (b), and 57 of the code—Grant Regulation Nos. 8 and 9.)

During the year, there was no necessity for taking action to close schools owing to an epidemic.

There were 42 cases of scarlet fever, 62 cases of diphtheria, and 81 chicken-pox cases, amongst the school children. Of all the cases of these diseases notified in the district 68.8 per cent. of the scarlet fever cases and 52.1 of the diphtheria cases, and 42.4 per cent. of the chicken-pox cases were amongst children of school age.

#### FOLLOWING-UP.

7. Review of the arrangements for the following-up of children suffering from physical defects, including a summary of the work undertaken by school nurses.

The defects discovered in the medical inspections are followed up as stated below:—

(1) Advice as to the best course to follow is given by the School Medical Officer to the parent when the latter is present at the routine examinations, and such instructions are recorded upon the child's medical inspection card.



(2) When the parent is not present, a notice as to the nature of the defect is sent out by the School Medical Officer, and, in those cases who cannot afford a private medical attendant, the parents are requested to attend at the School Clinic.

(3) The School Medical Officer, on subsequent visits to the School sees all children with defects, and in this manner is able to keep in touch with those cases which the parents neglect.

(4) The obstinate cases are visited in their homes by the School Nurses, and minor treatment is given to those children whose conditions have been neglected owing to poverty or otherwise.

During the year 538 visits were made by the nurses to such cases as chicken-pox, tuberculosis, infectious eye diseases, skin diseases, etc. The deficiency in the nursing staff has resulted in the following up of dental cases not being properly carried out, and incompleteness of the cleansing scheme.

#### MEDICAL TREATMENT.

8 .Review of the methods employed or available for the treatment of defects and a statement of the ascertained results of treatment.

(a) Minor Ailments.—The figures relating to this subject are given in Table IV, Group I and a comparison with last year is very satisfactory.

Ringworm.—These cases are all referred to the X-Ray Department of the hospital for treatment, as reported in previous years' reports.

Skin Diseases.—A very large percentage of cases treated at the Clinic consists of skin conditions, such as infectious sores, scabies and inflammatory conditions of the skin.

(b) Tonsils and Adenoids.—The operative treatment of adenoids and enlarged tonsils had not been done since October, 1923. This course was considered advisable for several reasons, amongst them being the prevalence of infectious diseases and overcrowding in the homes of the children, making the return of cases after operation on the same afternoon very dangerous. Following the report by the Board's Medical Officer in February, the work was re-arranged and Dr. A. Mason Jones commenced duties on 1st September, 1924.

Selection of cases for operation is very strictly made after careful inquiries from the parents regarding the home conditions and the general health of the children. Where necessary, cases referred receive dental and medical treatment prior to selection. Enucleation is performed in all cases, requiring operative measures. It is the opinion of the majority of those who have followed the results of operative treatment of these conditions, that when operation for obstructing or septic tonsils is necessary, nothing but complete enucleation is of any value. To take away a slice of an organ which is probably diseased throughout its substance is of no avail.

All cases after operation are put to bed for a while and afterwards conveyed to their homes in the Council's Ambulance. They are immediately followed up by the School Nurses.

(c) External Eye Disease.—These cases are dealt with at a special clinic, and practically all cases receive efficient treatment. A few obscure cases being referred for Specialist advice.

During the year a few cases of an infectious form of conjunctivitis stimulating the early stages of trachoma occurred in one school.

After the discovery of the first case a complete examination of the whole school was undertaken, and a further 13 suspicious cases were excluded from school and on reference for expert advice, 7 were allowed to return to school. At a later period 3 other cases were found. At the end of the year five cases were still under treatment.

(d) Vision.—The number of cases dealt with shows a decrease over the previous year, one half-day a week is devoted to Retinoscopy.

(e) Ear Disease and Hearing.—The special Aural Clinic held one half-day a week has been re-established.

(f) Dental Defects.—The attendance shows an improvement on the previous year, the average attendance being 10.7 in comparison with 9.5 per session last year. This average could, however, be further improved upon by more efficient following-up. During the year several regulation cases were treated.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Cases of Tuberculosis or suspected cases are referred to the Tuberculosis officer. The case is then taken over by him for treatment and a detailed report is sent by him to the School Medical Officer, including fitness for school or otherwise. If Institutional treatment is required the cases are admitted to one of the Welsh National Memorial Hospitals. When the case has been completed as far as active treatment is concerned observation of the case is periodically carried out by the School Medical Officer.

Particulars of treatment of Tuberculosis has been included in Table VII. of the report on the public health service.

## ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT OF DEFORMITIES.

During the year, 50 elementary school children suffering from congenital and paralytic deformities received treatment at the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, through the agency of the Neale Trust.

## OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

9. Review of arrangements made for the provision of facilities for the open-air education and of the result obtained.

During the year the Authority considered the question of an Open Air School. Plans have been submitted to the Board, for provision of accommodation for 60 to 70 children. It is proposed to have two departments, one containing two classes for mentally defectives, and the other two classes for physically defectives, which could be placed under one Head Teacher. In the first instance, it was suggested that sufficient accommodation should be provided for the Stammerers' Class, but the Board considered that the present premises used for this Class were satisfactory and no need for alternative premises.

## PHYSICAL TRAINING.

10. Description of the arrangements for associating the School Medical Service with the work of physical training in the schools.

The Class Teachers carry out this work, and the syllabus issued by the Board has been closely followed. The playgrounds are very suitable for the instruction of children in the exercises.

## PROVISION OF MEALS.

11. Description of the arrangements for associating the School Medical Service with the work undertaken by the authority under the Provision of Meals Acts 1906-1914; particularly as regards the selection of children for the meals, the approval of dietaries, the suitability of arrangements made.

The necessity of meals for the children of poor families was more than last year.

During the year, 93 children received 23,507 free meals. The average cost per meal worked out at 3½d. for food only. Total cost per meal, 4d.

A detailed report of the arrangements can be found in the report for 1920 (p. 65).

## SCHOOL BATHS.

12. Statement of the provision of school baths and of the suitability and adequacy of arrangements made for their use.

None of the schools in the area have been provided with baths.

## CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

13. Statement of methods adopted for securing the presence of the parents at the medical inspection and for their subsequent co-operation in the subsequent treatment of defects, with a review of the effects of such methods.

The proportion of parents who attend the routine examinations is about 79 per cent.; the percentage of parents attending the Clinics may be estimated at 75 per cent.

The parents are, as a rule, very much interested, though one occasionally comes across a small proportion of children who show signs of lamentable indifference, if not neglect, on the part of the parents.



## CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

## 14. Review of the work by Teachers.

As in past years, the School Medical Officer has had every assistance from the teaching staff of the schools in medical inspection and treatment of school children.

## CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

## 15. Review of the work undertaken by the School Attendance Officer.

Where for any reason a child is excluded from school by the School Medical Officer an exclusion certificate is given to the School Attendance Officer, and on the Child being fit to return to school a return certificate is issued to the School Attendance Officer who then follows up the case.

The average attendance for all schools during the school year, i.e. October, 1923, to September, 1924, was 89.18 per cent. This shows an increase of 1.40 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

## CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

## 16. Review of the work undertaken by voluntary bodies.

The Neale Trust have during the year granted the following benefits to the poor children of Barry:

			Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Clogs	...	...	515	...	135	...	650
Stockings	...	...	210	...	95	...	305
Totals			725	...	230	...	955

During Christmas Day, 1923, the meals of the poor children of the district supplied by the Education Committee were supplemented by provisions granted by the Trust. In all 200 children were fed.

## BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

17. (a) Review of the methods adopted for ascertaining and dealing with children who are defective within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act 1893, and the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act 1899 and 1914, and of the adequacy of such methods.

- (b) Statement of the work of each special school during the year including a statement of the provision in the area for after-care.

There are three blind children (2 boys and 1 girl) at residential institutions outside the district.

Two boys are at institutions for Deaf and Dumb Children.

Three mentally abnormal boys are at Residential Institutions, whilst seven girls (over 16 years) have been admitted to the Drymma Hall, Neath.

These cases are brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer during medical inspection and treatment, and by the visits of the Attendance Officers and School Nurses to the homes.

Special School.—This School is still held in temporary premises, at the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Crossways Street. The school environment of the mentally abnormal children attending these premises is unsuitable in every respect, and has been reported upon on several occasions. It is proposed to provide accommodation for these children in the suggested Open-air School.

A detailed report in connection with the present school appears in the report for 1920 (p. 67).

## NURSERY SCHOOLS.

18. Statement of the work of the School Medical Service in connection with Nursery Schools, including results of Medical Inspection and treatment.

On account of Barry being a modern town and there being no large factories employing female labour, Nursery Schools have been found unnecessary.

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

19. Statement of the work of the School Medical Service in connection with pupils in attendance at Secondary Schools, showing provisions made for medical inspection and treatment.

There are in the town two Secondary Schools (one for boys and one for girls) belonging to the Glamorgan County Council.

There is also a Ladies' Training College with accommodation for 120 students.

The medical inspection of the students attending the County School is carried out by the School Medical Staff of the County Council.

## CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

20. Statement of the work of the School Medical Service in connection with pupils in attendance at continuous schools.

No arrangements have been made for the medical inspection of pupils in attendance at Continuation Schools.

## 21. EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The introduction of new Bye-Laws regulating the employment of Children under the Education Act, 1918, has added to the duties of the school medical service, inasmuch as no child of school age may now be engaged for wage-earning employment unless a health certificate, signed by the school medical officer, has been obtained.

The number of children dealt with was 5. The children are mostly employed in selling and delivering newspapers, and shop-messengers.

## SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

(22) On account of the pressure of the work, it was impossible to carry out any special inquiries during the year.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- (22) The following miscellaneous examinations have been carried out during the year:—

Certified Teachers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Students Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Attendance Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Admissions to Truant School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

## STAMMERERS' CLASS.

During the year, three classes have been held and there has been an average attendance of 12 at each.

The School Medical Officer examined the children prior to admission and at the end of each course. Those judged fit, returned to their ordinary school, the others remained for a Second Course.

Of the fifty-four children under review during the year, 20 attending for one term, 5 for two terms, and 19 attended part-time.

During the Course not only does the children's speech improve but the benefit to their general health is very marked—their chest measurement increasing considerably.

Every child has improved, but some much more so than others. Where the parents co-operate with the teacher the greatest progress is shown.

Attendance at this class gives children the power to overcome a very great physical disability which would probably prove a serious handicap to them in after life.

## (24) STATISTICAL TABLES.

## HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

Table A shows the average heights in centimetres, and the average weights in kilograms, of all children weighed and measured at the time of the routine examinations. In every case, the records were taken without footgear:—

TABLE A.

Age.		Boys.		Height.	Weight.	Girls.		Height.	Weight.
		Number.				Number.			
3	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...
4	...	197	...	97.6	...	144	...	97.7	15.5
5	...	139	...	102.5	...	102	...	102.2	17.0
6	...	24	...	105.2	...	19	...	107.8	17.8
7	...	2	...	119.2	...	8	...	114.5	21.2
8	...	359	...	119.6	...	324	...	119.7	22.1
9	...	16	...	123.6	...	19	...	125.5	24.2
10	...	10	...	132.5	...	7	...	126.5	25.3
11	...	9	...	131.5	...	10	...	130.4	27.4
12	...	305	...	138.2	...	341	...	135.6	31.1
13	...	5	...	136.7	...	4	...	143.1	35.0
14	...	2	...	147.5	...	—	...	—	—

TABLE I.

## RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS 1923.

## A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

## Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	...	...	...	655
Intermediates	...	...	...	683
Leavers	...	...	...	657

Total ... 1,995

Number of other Routine Inspections ... 81

## B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS—

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	2,967
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	2,166

Total ... 5,133

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1924.

Defect or Disease.  (1)	Routine Inspections			Special Inspections		
	No. of Defects.			No. of Defects.		
	Requiring Treatment  (2)	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring treatment  (3)		Requiring Treatment  (4)	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not requiring treatment  (5)	
Malnutrition ... ..	2	106	...	—	...	—
Uncleanliness ... ..	—	—	...	—	...	—
(See Table IV, Group V.)						
Skin—						
Ringworm:						
Scalp ... ..	2	—	...	21	...	—
Body ... ..	—	—	...	29	...	—
Scabies ... ..	—	—	...	24	...	—
Impetigo ... ..	9	—	...	222	...	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	2	—	...	211	...	35
Eye—						
Blepharitis ... ..	30	—	...	32	...	—
Conjunctivitis ... ..	9	—	...	40	...	20
Keratitis ... ..	—	—	...	—	...	—
Corneal Opacities ... ..	3	1	...	7	...	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)...	102	116	...	112	...	8
Squint ... ..	16	—	...	22	...	—
Other Conditions ... ..	2	3	...	80	...	18
Ear—						
Defective Hearing ... ..	10	6	...	20	...	—
Otitis Media ... ..	24	—	...	94	...	—
Other Ear Diseases ... ..	31	—	...	73	...	—
Nose and Throat—						
Enlarged Tonsils only ... ..	55	148	...	37	...	8
Adenoids only ... ..	6	9	...	13	...	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids ...	7	2	...	8	...	1
Other Conditions ... ..	57	—	...	171	...	47
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	12	103	...	24	...	17
Defective Speech ... ..	8	13	...	5	...	2
Teeth—Dental Diseases ... ..	155	497	...	63	...	—
(See Tables IV., Group IV.)						
Heart and Circulation—						
Heart Disease ... ..						
Organic ... ..	2	4	...	5	...	2
Functional ... ..	—	24	...	6	...	9
Anaemia ... ..	—	15	...	7	...	9
Lungs						
Bronchitis ... ..	7	3	...	18	...	6
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ...	3	30	...	63	...	20



Defect or Disease.  (1)	Routine Inspections				Special Inspections			
	No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
	Requiring Treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (3)			Requiring Treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment (5)		
Tuberculous—								
Pulmonary:								
Definite ...	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	—
Suspected ...	...	...	...	—	...	2	...	3
Non-Pulmonary:								
Glands ...	...	...	...	—	...	2	...	1
Spine ...	...	...	...	—	...	2	...	—
Hip ...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Other Bones and Joints ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	—
Skin ...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Other Forms ...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Nervous System:								
Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	—	...	2	...	2
Chorea ...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	2
Other Conditions ...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	5
Deformities:								
Rickets ...	...	...	...	—	...	3	...	—
Spinal Curvature ...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	—
Other Forms ...	...	...	...	4	...	22	...	5
Other Defects and Diseases...	...	...	...	2	...	373	...	137

B.—NUMBER OF *individual children* FOUND AT *Routine* MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASES).

GROUP.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require treatment	
CODE GROUPS:—			
Entrants ...	655	126	19.2
Intermediates ...	683	102	15.5
Leavers ...	657	98	14.9
Total (Code Groups) ...	1,995	326	16.3
Other Routine Inspections ...	81	29	35.8

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area in 1924.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
BLIND (including partially blind)— (i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ... ..	2	1	3
	Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	—	—
(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ... ..	—	—	—
	Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	—	1	1
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	—	—
DEAF (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)— (i) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ... ..	2	—	2
	Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ... ..	1	—	1
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	1	1
(ii) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ... ..	—	—	—
	Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	—	—
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE— Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ... ..	6	7	13
	Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	2	2
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	1	1
Notified to the Local Control Authority <i>during the year.</i>	Feeble-minded ... ..	4	—	4
	Imbeciles ... ..	2	—	2
	Idiots ... ..	—	—	—
EPILEPTICS— Suffering from severe epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ... ..	—	—	—
	In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	1	—	1
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	—	—
Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools ... ..	3	1	4
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	—	—
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE— Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	1	—	1
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	1	1
	At no School or Institution ... ..	1	3	4
Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Certified Day Open Air Schools ... ..	—	—	—
	At Public Elementary Schools ... ..	5	6	11
	At other Institutions ... ..	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ... ..	—	1	1

TABLE III.—continued.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Delicate children ( <i>e.g.</i> , pre-or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anaemia, etc).	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools	—	...	—
	At Certified Day Open Air Schools	...	—	...
	At Public Elementary Schools	32	28	60
	At other Institutions	1	—	1
	At no School or Institution	1	9	10
Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	—	...	—
	At Public Elementary Schools	8	3	11
	At other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	—	1	1
Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease), <i>e.g.</i> , children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools	...	—	...
	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	...	—	...
	At Certified Day Cripple Schools	...	—	...
	At Public Elementary Schools	34	20	54
	At other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	3	4	7

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1924.

## TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm-Scalp	20	1	21
Ringworm-Body	29	—	29
Scabies	24	—	24
Impetigo	180	6	186
Other skin disease	216	12	228
<i>Minor Eye Defects</i>	152	16	168
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.).			
<i>Minor Ear Defects</i>	172	—	172
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	420	25	445
( <i>e.g.</i> , minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total	1,213	60	1,273

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments Group I.)

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects dealt with.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to Refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the Report) ...	143	9	—	152
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ...	14	—	—	14
Total ...	157	9	—	166

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	112
(b) Otherwise	...	...	7

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	108
(b) Otherwise	...	...	5

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.				
Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total		
41	3	44	95	139



## GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS

(1) Number of Children who were:—				(2) Half-days devoted to:—			
(a) Inspected by the Dentist:				Inspection ...	...	...	44
Aged:				Treatment ...	...	...	344
				Total ...	...	...	388
				(3) Attendances made by children for			
				treatment ...	...	...	3,823
				(4) Fillings:—			
				Permanent teeth	...	...	1,468
				Temporary teeth	...	...	236
				Total ...	...	...	1,704
				(5) Extractions:—			
				Permanent teeth	...	...	377
				Temporary teeth	...	...	2,311
				Total ...	...	...	2,688
				(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics			
				for extractions	...	...	476
				(7) Other operations:—			
				Permanent teeth	...	...	200
				Temporary teeth	...	...	122
				Total ...	...	...	322

## APPENDIX.

### REPORT TO HEALTH COMMITTEE (dated 30/4/24).

In accordance with the instructions of the Council, I beg to draw your attention to certain extracts from the report of the Ministry of Health, dated 14th March, 1924.

"In view of the fact that Barry Island is a seaside resort much frequented in the summer months by excursionists, it is desirable that the Council should make ample provision of sanitary conveniences for the visitors in the neighbourhood of the seashore and pay special attention to the scavenging of the beaches and other places used by the excursionists."

"It is understood that the Council have already received recommendations on this point from their Medical Officer of Health and it is hoped that during the coming summer the Council will provide increased facilities for the prevention of any nuisance likely to affect the Public Health—some action might also with advantage be taken in respect of any insanitary pigstyes, allotments or cowsheds which do not conform with the Council's Bye-laws or Regulations."

#### COMMENTS.

With reference to the above, I made the following recommendations in a report dated 30th October, 1923.

- (1) Provision of sufficient sanitary conveniences and lavatory accommodation for the use of the visitors.
- (2) The opening during the season of all accommodation already provided by the Council.
- (3) The daily removal of litter and garbage from Whitmore Bay and the more rigid enforcement of Section 1 of the Additional Byelaws regulating the user of the seashore.
- (4) The more rigid supervision of employees responsible for the removal of refuse and street cleansing, and the prevention of indiscriminate dumping of refuse and filth on spare land and allotments.
- (5) The housing of swine and domestic animals should only be permitted in permanent structures, properly drained and paved and at reasonable distances from dwellings and roads.
- (6) More attention must be paid by allotment holders, stable owners, etc., to the disposal and treatment of manure.

#### EXTRACT 2.

"The Public Water Supply of the Barry Urban District does not appear to be wholly satisfactory: the water is excessively hard and its source is liable to pollution under certain conditions; the improvement of the water supply should therefore be a matter for the Council's consideration in the near future."

#### COMMENTS.

I have reported upon this subject on several occasions. The total hardness of the Barry Water is about 33 degrees, of which 20 to 23 degrees form temporary hardness and 10 to 13 degrees are permanent. In Barry the average consumption of water per head of population is about 26 gallons. I will suppose for the sake of argument that only one of these gallons is used daily with soap for personal washing and for washing of clothes, although probably the figure is much higher than that. In other words, in our town with a population of 39,000 persons there are used daily some 39,000 gallons of water with soap. For every degree of removable hardness in a thousand gallons, a wastage of one pound of soap results; and since there are at least 20 degrees of removable hardness in our water this results daily in a wastage of  $39 \times 20$  or 780 pounds of soap. Suppose that common soap cost only 6d. a pound, you will see that there is a daily wastage of over £19, or about £7,000 a year, which is far more than the loan charges and upkeep of a softening plant.

All this is presented to you on the assumption that only one gallon of water is used daily for all washing and laundry purposes, nor does it take into account the vast saving that would result from year to year in domestic boilers and manufactories.

I am still of opinion that a system of softening and purification of the water should be installed.

PERCY W. KENT,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## REPORT TO THE HOSPITALS' COMMITTEE (dated 30/4/24).

In accordance with the instructions of the Council I beg to draw your attention to the following extracts from the report of the Ministry of Health, dated 14th March, 1924.

## EXTRACTS.

"Of primary importance is the provision of sufficient Isolation Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease: the present Isolation Hospital does not provide sufficient beds to deal adequately with the needs of the district and from Dr. Bruce Low's report there does not appear to be suitable accommodation for treating more than two different infectious diseases at the same time; the minimum extensions required are an observation ward block and a new ward pavilion. The water supply is also unsatisfactory in that the storage tank is not large enough for the requirements of the Hospital. The Department are informed that the Council has already had the question of extensions of the Hospital under consideration and strongly recommend that some extension scheme be proceeded with at an early date."

"Dr. Bruce Low reports that private medical practitioners treat a certain proportion of the infectious disease cases at the Hospital and charge fees for the visits, whilst other patients are treated by the Council's Medical Officer free of charge—further, certain difficulties in administration have from time to time arisen from the fact of these practitioners visiting the Hospital and giving instructions to the Matron as regards discharge and admission of patients and in respect of other matters: it would therefore be more satisfactory from the point of view of administration for this quite unnecessary practice to cease and for all the patients to be put under the direct control of the Council's Medical Officer."

## COMMENTS.

## (a) EXTENSION OF PRESENT BUILDINGS.

The Council considered this question in February, 1922, but the matter was left in abeyance. I suggest that plans embodying the suggestions of the Ministry be immediately prepared by the Architect as the matter is an urgent one.

## (b) MEDICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

On the 8th December, 1919, the Council decided that in the removal of cases to the Infectious Diseases Hospital the parents or guardians of children of residents be informed that their medical attendant may attend the hospital at their expense, or the Council will provide for treatment free of charge.

In November, 1920, it was reported that over 50% of the cases were being treated by the Council's Medical Officer. The question was re-considered in December of that year, and it was resolved that every case admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital be under the medical supervision of the Superintendent.

At the present time, 78% of admissions to hospital are treated by the Council's Medical Officer. I am entirely in agreement with the suggestions of the Ministry that all cases should be treated free of charge by the Council's Medical Officer, in support of which I submit the following reasons for your consideration:—

- (1). To come into line with the institutions of other Authorities, by placing the Medical Officer of Health in full charge of all patients, including medical treatment, e.g., Cardiff, Swansea, Newport, Rhondda, and Penarth, &c.
- (2) That the same privileges should apply to rate-payers as granted at the Accident & Surgical and Small Pox Hospitals, viz.—free treatment by the Council's Medical Staff.
- (3) To facilitate the administration and routine of the Institution.
- (4) To ensure that each patient is examined and treated daily, and, if necessary, more frequently.
- (5) All patients medically examined on day of discharge.
- (6). It relieves the local medical practitioner of anxiety of carrying infection to his outside patients
- (7) Responsibility of diagnosis on admission of suspected cases placed upon Medical Superintendent



PERCY W. KENT,  
Medical Superintendent.





